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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM

July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.



ALBANY, N. Y.

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STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE, <i>ex officio</i>	SACRAMENTO
ANDREW M. DAVIS.....	SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1907.	
W. C. PATTERSON.....	LOS ANGELES
Term expires June 30, 1907.	
O. K. CUSHING.....	SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1911.	
E. C. MOORE.....	LOS ANGELES
Term expires June 30, 1911.	
J. K. McLEAN.....	BERKELEY
Term expires June 30, 1915.	
CHARLES A. RAMM.....	SAN FRANCISCO
Term expires June 30, 1915.	

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD,

O. K. CUSHING, San Francisco.....	President
J. K. McLEAN, Berkeley.....	Vice-President
W. A. GATES, Berkeley.....	Secretary
GERTRUDE V. TUCKER, San José.....	Clerk

General Temporary office of Board,
1652 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.
Temporary office of Secretary,
2108 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. McLean, Moore, and Cushing.
2. INSANE AND DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Ramm, Patterson, and McLean.
3. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Moore, Ramm, and Patterson.
4. STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Patterson, Moore, and Davis.
5. AUDITING—Messrs. Davis and Ramm.

V. A. G. I. B. A. I.

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1904/06

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 8, 1906.

To HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, we, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, have the honor to transmit herewith our report concerning:

First—The condition of the institutions under our supervision, together with such suggestions as we deem necessary and pertinent for their future usefulness.

Second—Such further suggestions as we deem essential for the best interests of this State in the broad field of Charities and Corrections; and,

Third—The transactions of this Board for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1906.

Respectfully,

O. K. CUSHING,
W. C. PATTERSON,
CHARLES A. RAMM, .
J. K. McLEAN,
ANDREW M. DAVIS,
E. C. MOORE,

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary.*

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An Act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved March 25, 1903.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for the period of twelve years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the members of the first Board appointed under this Act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two at the end of eight years, and two at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said Board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Women may be appointed members of said Board, or hold any position in the appointment of said Board. No person shall be appointed a member or continue to act as such, while he is a trustee, manager, director or other administrative officer of an institution, subject to the terms of this Act. Appointments to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said Board.

SEC. 2. The members shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said Board may appoint a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be determined by said Board, not to exceed twenty-four hundred (\$2,400) dollars per annum. All the expenses of said Board, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed the sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars in any one fiscal year, and said sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars is hereby appropriated annually therefor out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary of said Board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this State. The Board shall provide itself with an office in the city and county of San Francisco. Meetings of the Board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said Board may

deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said Board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the Board, may be construed by the Governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

SEC. 3. The Board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions, or with the administration of said funds, are hereby required to furnish to the Board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said Board, committee or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics and information, the Board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the State Commission in Lunacy regarding the State hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards, or institutions as it may deem necessary, and also such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The State Commission in Lunacy, on behalf of the institutions under its charge, and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the Board shall make use of the forms of report, record and registration now obtaining in the State Commission of Lunacy and other State boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism.

SEC. 4. The Board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said Board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this Act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said Board out of the county in which he resides. Any

member of said Board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said Board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this Act, appertaining to the inquiry before the Board or said member. Disobedience of a subpoena issued by said Board or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said Board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said Board.

SEC. 5. No provision in this Act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the Governor of this State from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of an Act of the Legislature of this State. Furthermore, the Governor may at any time order an investigation by the Board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions or any thereof.

SEC. 6. Three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

BY-LAWS.

OFFICERS.

The Board shall elect a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of President, and who shall hold office for one year from and after the second Tuesday in August of each year.

The Board shall elect a Vice-President, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

The Board shall elect a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall receive such salary as the Board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, to have charge of its office as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the Board and as the Board may from time to time direct.

MEETINGS.

The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November of each year, at seven o'clock P. M., at its offices in San Francisco.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the President or of three members, at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

The Board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the Board.

The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the Board, and of each member or officer thereof.

An auditing committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the Board, or any of its members or officers.

QUORUM.

Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice; or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The by-laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

STATE PRISONS.

1. That the system of grading prisoners into three classes with distinguishing uniforms, or dress, based upon meritorious conduct, as practiced in the best prisons of the country, be immediately established in our two State prisons. (See pages 28 to 30.)

2. That the Warden of each prison be authorized and required to appoint a parole agent, who shall have the general care of all prisoners on parole and find places of employment for prisoners; such agent to be subject to the direction of the Warden; and that a special appropriation be made therefor. (See page 41.)

3. That a State reformatory be created as soon as possible for prisoners under 30 years of age who have never before been convicted of felony, such prisoners to be committed to such reformatory upon an indeterminate sentence only. (See page 41.)

4. That the system of employment of prisoners, known as "The State Use System"; that is, the manufacture of articles for use in other institutions of the State, but not for sale in the market in competition with either labor or manufacturer, be established in our prisons. (See pages 36 to 40.)

STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

1. That the laws governing the State reform schools be so redrawn as to make similar the provisions applicable to each, and to classify the cadets upon an age limit, sending to Whittier State School all boys under 16 years of age and to Preston School of Industry all boys over 16 years of age. (See page 48.)

2. That the Superintendent of each reform school be authorized and required to appoint a parole agent, who shall, under the direction of such Superintendent, procure places for and have general oversight over all boys or girls on parole from such school; and perform such other duties as the Superintendent may direct; and that an appropriation be made therefor. (See pages 48, 49.)

3. That, in all cases where boys are committed to a State reform school from a county in which such boy has no legal residence, such county be released and exempted from the charges made by law, now or hereafter, for the support of such boy in said reform school. (See page 130.)

4. That an appropriation be made for the necessary equipment, materials and instructors for the teaching of manual training, or sloyd, to boys; and for dressmaking, millinery, stenography and office work to girls, in the Whittier State School. (See page 47.)

STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1. That the State Insane Hospital heretofore located at Agnew, and recently destroyed by earthquake, be rebuilt on the present location, and that in the rebuilding the cottage plan, or a modified cottage plan, be followed. (See pages 58, 59.)

2. That such enlargements as may be necessary at the other insane hospitals be made by means of cottages only.

3. That cottages especially designed for the care and treatment of the acute insane be provided as soon as the State can see its way clear to do so at all of the State hospitals. (See pages 64, 65.)

4. That for the demented, tubercular and paralytic cases, and such chronic cases as can be easily managed outside the main building, cheaper cottages, preferably of wood, be constructed of such size and arrangement as is best adapted for these various classes. (See page 65.)

THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

1. That as soon as possible a cottage be provided to accommodate from 60 to 75 female patients, and two wood cottages to accommodate not less than 60 each, one for male and one for female epileptics. (See page 68.)

2. That additional teachers and school facilities be provided for this home. (See page 68.)

3. That as soon as expedient provision be made for completing the main building. (See page 68.)

4. That as soon as expedient a separate colony for adult women be established. (See page 69.)

HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

That provision be made for a dormitory to accommodate not less than 100, and also for a refectory building. (See page 74.)

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

1. That a law be enacted making it a cause for probation for a child under 16 years of age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco in any form, or drink alcoholic liquors in saloons, or at all to excess, or to use cocaine, morphine, opium, or any similar drug, except upon prescription of a competent physician, and making it a misdemeanor for any adult to contribute to any child delinquency. (See pages 125, 126.)

2. That in all the larger counties of the State, there should be paid probation officers, and that such probation officers, when paid, should be paid by the county. (See page 126.)

3. That Section 5 of the Juvenile Court Law (Chapter 610, Statutes of 1905) conferring power upon the judge to set aside, change or modify an order of commitment of a minor child, be amended by adding the words: "This section shall not apply to any child, now or hereafter, committed to one of the State reform schools."

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

1. That a law be enacted requiring that the question of dependency of a child shall be first determined by a court before the State shall assume any obligations for the maintenance of such child, and providing the method of such determination; and providing further that in the hearing upon the case of dependency of any child the court shall have the power to sever the parents' rights in and control over such child in cases of abandonment, willful neglect, ill treatment or abuse, or when it appears that the parent is morally unfit to have the custody and training of such child. (See page 127.)

2. That the various "child-placing" agencies or associations now operating in this State in the work of procuring and placing dependent children into homes be brought under the supervision of some State board, or officer, to whom they shall make such reports as may be called for, and from whom they must obtain permission or consent to engage in such work. (See page 127)

PROTECTION OF FEMALE WARDS.

We recommend that a law be enacted making it a felony for any male officer or person having charge of any female in any hospital, almshouse, prison or jail, or any male employé of any such institution, to have sexual relation with any such female under his care. (See page 139.)

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

That an appropriation of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made annually to be expended under the direction of this Board for the expenses of a State Conference of Charities and Corrections. (See page 141.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

That a law be enacted authorizing this Board to send its Secretary and any members thereof to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and the National Prison Congress of the United States, the

necessary railroad and hotel expenses to be paid in the usual manner, out of the annual appropriation for the expenses of this Board, the total of such expenses not to exceed \$500 in any one year. (See page 141.)

TENEMENT HOUSES.

That a law be enacted regulating the building and construction of tenement houses. (See page 144.)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

That an appropriation be made to re-establish the Bureau of Criminal Identification provided for by the last Legislature. (See page 146.)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

1. The State Prison at San Quentin. John C. Edgar, Warden.
2. The State Prison at Folsom. Archibald Yell, Warden.
3. The Preston School of Industry. Wm. T. Randall, Superintendent.
4. The State School at Whittier. J. P. Greeley, Superintendent.
5. The State Insane Hospital at Stockton. Fred P. Clark, M.D., Superintendent.
6. The State Insane Hospital at Napa. Elmer E. Stone, M.D., Superintendent.
7. The State Insane Hospital at Agnew. Leonard Stocking, M.D., Superintendent.
8. The State Insane Hospital at Ukiah. E. W. King, M.D., Superintendent.
9. The State Insane Hospital at Patton. A. P. Williamson, M.D., Superintendent.
10. The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldridge. Wm. J. G. Dawson, M.D., Superintendent.
11. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind at Berkeley. Waring Wilkinson, Principal.
12. The Industrial Home for the Adult Blind at Oakland. Joseph Sanders, Superintendent.
13. County hospitals and almshouses, 60.
14. County jails, 57.
15. City prisons and village lock-ups.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The statute creating this Board provides that "three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, giving a list of all officers and agents employed and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action."

This Board has, during the biennial period, continued its study of the various institutions of the State, the conditions prevailing in them, and the general field which each is expected to occupy. Its conclusions will appear in detail under the appropriate headings in this report.

The offices of the Board were located in the Parrott Building, in San Francisco, and were burned in the conflagration which consumed the greater portion of the city. The Secretary was out of the city when the fire occurred, and was therefore unable to save any of the records and reports. All statistical matter gathered for this report prior to April 18th was burned and can not be replaced. The Board had also collected much data concerning other important questions, particularly that of "vagrancy," and regrets very much that it can not give the results of these inquiries.

INSPECTIONS.

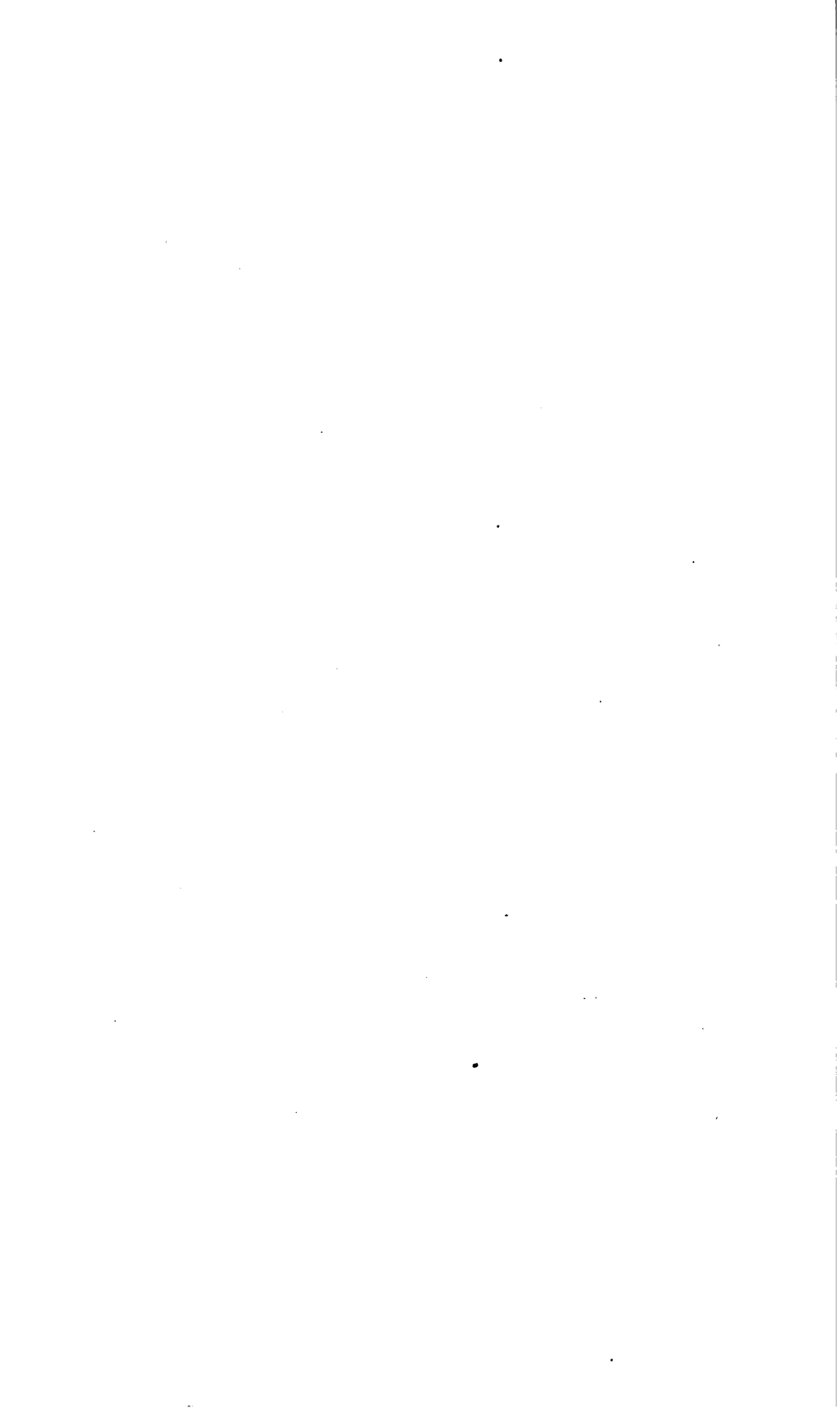
During the biennial period the members of the Board have visited all the State institutions coming under its supervision, and the Secretary has inspected them frequently. In the beginning the Board directed its Secretary to make official inspection, and in doing so he goes unannounced at irregular intervals. In making an inspection he endeavors to see every inmate and every room; to know the condition of the inmates, the condition of the institution itself, and the methods of administration and management.



interests of both management and people, as well as of the inmate himself, that prompt and thorough investigation be made, and the results thereof made known. If the charges are unfounded the management should be at once relieved from suspicion, and if true, measures should as promptly be taken to provide against a repetition.

The Board has no power of appointment and no part in the management of any institution, but it has the power and duty to make the investigation on behalf of the people and report the results to the proper authorities who have the power to act. The duty and power of this Board ends with making its report. During the biennial period the Board has on two different occasions investigated charges against the Whittier State School and promptly placed its reports in the hands of the Governor, and the results were at the time made public. In two cases the Board was called upon to investigate charges against county institutions, and the facts and conclusions as found by the Board were reported to the body responsible for executive action in the premises, and were also given to the public press.

We submit in subsequent pages our conclusions as to the needs and requirements of the State institutions, and recommend such legislation as we may think necessary to their highest usefulness. We also give you some conclusions upon certain general subjects pertaining to charitable and correctional work of the State. We have adopted the policy of recommending nothing which does not receive our unanimous approval.

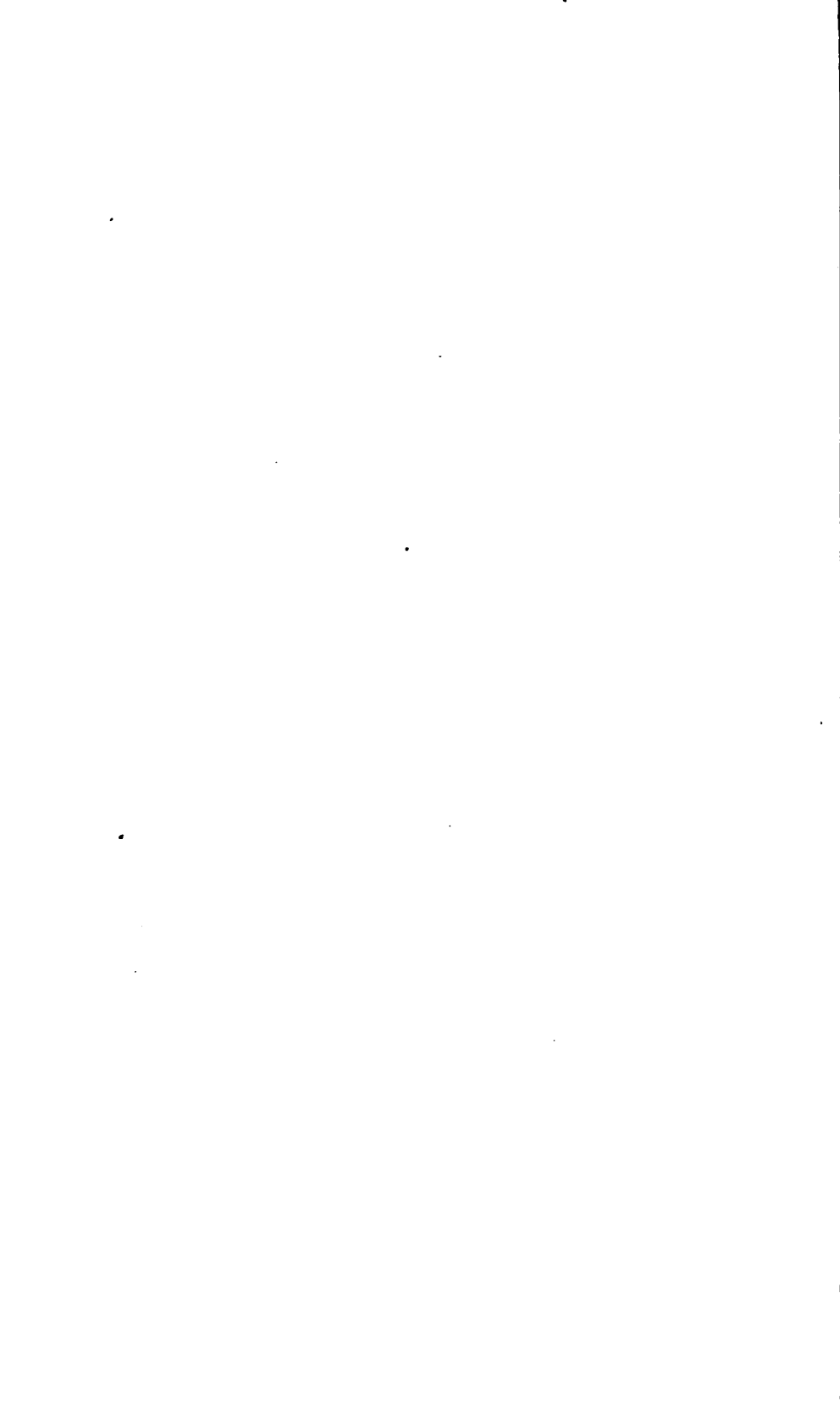


PART I.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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CHAPTER I.

THE STATE PRISONS.

BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

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1. STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

JOHN C. EDGAR, Warden.

The number of prisoners in San Quentin Prison June 30, 1906, was 1,563 men and 25 women, an increase over two years previous of 115 men, and a decrease of 3 women, or a net increase for two years of 112. The number of new prisoners committed during the two years was 976, and the number who were discharged, paroled, or pardoned was 843.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$310,000 for additional cell houses, cells, and other improvements at San Quentin. It has been decided by the Prison Directors to remove the hill on the south of the present prison yard and place thereon the new cell house. This will constitute a new yard at a higher elevation than the old. Before any buildings could be constructed it became necessary to remove the largest part of this hill, in all about 200,000 cubic yards of earth. On October 2d about 70,000 cubic yards of this dirt and rock had been removed, leaving about 130,000 cubic yards yet to remove. This is being done at the rate of about 500 cubic yards per day. At this rate it will require 260 working days, or nearly eleven months, yet to get this hill removed. There are now an average of 180 men daily at work on this excavation, and 20 additional men are laying new water pipes to a new reservoir to take the place of the one on the hill being removed. Fifty men were transferred from Folsom to be placed on this work. The Warden says he can not spare any more men for this work without decreasing the output of the jute mill.

From this hill is obtained a considerable quantity of stone which would make good concrete, and thus provide convenient material for walls. The removed dirt is being filled into the low ground to the west, thereby adding a considerable area to the prison grounds in that direction.

The jute mill has been operated as successfully as the statute placing a limit on the profits will allow. The jute mill account is carried separately, and to it is charged not only the cost of raw material, but all salaries of jute mill employes. The profits the past two years have been \$80,604.02. The last Legislature amended the law governing the sale of jute bags by modifying the restrictions on sales. This law was a wise measure to provide for the sale of any surplus left over, but so far we are informed the Warden has not found it necessary to avail himself of this law.

The earthquake caused about \$800 damage to buildings, and additional cost of supplies by reason of the inability of contractors to furnish as per contract was about \$3,000. In order to obtain supplies after the fire it became necessary to charter a steamer and collect the necessary supplies. This method continued for twenty days, when the original contractors were again ready to assume their obligations.

There has been a change of Wardens during the past year, Warden Tompkins retiring and Warden Edgar taking the place February 1, 1906. The factional strifes and bad feelings which had for some time existed have now apparently disappeared. There seems now to be coöperation and good feeling on the part of the officers and employes. This spirit of harmony on the part of the officers and employes has its influence on the prisoners, and problems of discipline become easier. We believe that the prison is now under good discipline.

The straitjacket as a means of punishment is much less frequently used, and its application is for a shorter time. No man is now kept in this instrument of torture longer than six hours at a time, and if not then ready to obey is given a rest of six hours before taking a second treatment.

2. STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

ARCHIBALD YELL, Warden.

The number of prisoners in Folsom Prison June 30th last was 1,045 men, and the number two years previous, 883, making an increase of 162 in the two years. The number of new prisoners received was 731, and the number discharged and paroled was 489.

There was, on June 30th last, in the two prisons a total population of 2,608 men and 25 women, making a grand total of 2,633; an increase in the two years of 277 men and a net increase of 274. The largest number at any time was in April, 1906, when the total number in the two prisons was 2,672.

Two years ago we recommended an appropriation for cells and cell house and wall at Folsom Prison, and the Legislature made an appropriation of \$168,000 for these purposes. A portion of this appropriation has been available since July 1, 1905. We are sorry we can not

record more progress in the work of building. Great quantities of stone have been taken from the quarry and prepared for laying and are now piled in the yard. The site for the cell house has been graded, but no building has been done, and we do not appear to be much nearer new additional cell accommodations than we were two years ago. In the meantime we have increased our number of prisoners here 162.

The Legislature also appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of a hospital for insane criminals, to be erected by prison labor on land of the State at Folsom Prison. The site has been selected on the hill near the dam, about a third of a mile from the present cell buildings, and has been graded, but the work of construction has not been commenced.

These buildings are seriously needed. The money is available and we have abundant labor needing employment. The work of construction should be hastened.

The general conditions at Folsom are good. The discipline is excellent. The general management under the Warden is to be commended. The straitjacket is now very sparingly used, and when a prisoner is punished by this means he is rarely given more than one hour at a time. It is seldom that a prisoner does not ask to see the Warden before an hour has passed. He can always be released at any time by sending word to the Warden that he is ready to obey.

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE PRISONS.

In the last biennial report of this Board it was shown that the State prisons were in the most unsatisfactory condition, because the buildings were not adapted to the purposes and were overcrowded. At the time that report was written there were 1,448 prisoners, exclusive of females, at San Quentin, and 883 at Folsom, making a total of 2,331 in the two prisons. On June 30, 1906, these numbers had increased to 1,563 at San Quentin and 1,045 at Folsom, a total of 2,608, showing an increase of 277 males in two years.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$310,000 for the construction of additional cells at San Quentin, and for the extension of a wall around the prison, and for other improvements. The sum thus appropriated is made available in separate installments of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 for each six months for a period extending from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1909. Assuming that the prison population increases at the same rate in the future as during the preceding two years, we may expect to have in the two prisons by the end of the year 1909 in round figures 3,000 prisoners. If new cells could be constructed at a cost of not over \$200 each (a sum far below the actual cost), the present appropriation would not provide separate cells for all of the prisoner

now in custody. We pointed out in our last report that the first essential for a properly conducted prison is a separate cell for every inmate. This is a point upon which all prison men and students of the subject agree. Such being the case, it is obvious that the appropriation made by the last Legislature will not solve the prison problem of this State. For various reasons, hereinafter referred to, California has an unusually large prison population. This condition will continue for many years, and it will be the part of wisdom to so deal with the criminal class that its numbers may be kept within the smallest possible limits.

The lawbreaker is imprisoned for the good of society, and to that end it is for the good of society that he come out of prison a better man than he was when he went in. That form of treatment which is best calculated to reform the prisoner and to make of him a useful and law-abiding citizen is clearly the form best calculated to subserve the interests of society. The officials in charge of our State prisons labor under certain disadvantages, because the prisons are so badly overcrowded; but notwithstanding this fact it may be that some reformatory influences can be introduced that are not now in effect in the prisons. The greater the difficulty the greater will be the credit for whatever is accomplished.

At both of the prisons all of the convicts are clad in stripes and there is no systematic effort made to classify them. Of course, the fact that the men are crowded two, three, four or more, in one cell will detract somewhat from the benefits of classification, as will also the lack of proper facilities for separating the men in the yards. Under the graded system, as it is established in other states, the prisoners are divided into three classes. Each new arrival is put into the second class, from which he has an opportunity to rise to the first or fall to the third. Those in the first and second classes usually wear suits of gray or blue, different colors being used for each class, or the same color may be used with bands on the sleeves or some other appropriate mark to designate the first class. The prisoners in the third class are clothed in stripes or red suits. The men in the first class are given extra privileges at the table, sometimes going to the extent of seating them four or six at a table with tablecloths and a slightly better dietary than is furnished the other prisoners. Besides this, they have the privilege of taking more books from the library and of corresponding more frequently with their families or friends. Where separate cells can be given, or where the first-class men can be kept together they may be given certain advantages in the cell furnishings. It must be obvious that all of these things will be highly prized by the prisoners, and any man who has ambition enough to work into the first class will almost certainly be affected for the better by the advantages he obtains there.

The second-class men have much fewer privileges than the first class. The third-class men have practically none at all. Prisoners of this class are not allowed to write letters and are restricted to the plainest diet and locked in a cell with most limited conveniences and subjected to the most severe prison routine. They should, as far as possible, be kept separate from the other classes when not at work. Generally the third class is small, and it would be practicable to require men in this class to occupy a certain part of the yard so that they would be isolated from the other classes. A certain established line of conduct to be maintained up to a certain standard for a given period, say six months, should be required to entitle a prisoner to promotion to a higher class. This system affords an effective means of discipline and should go far to minimize the necessity for the different forms of disciplinary punishments now used in the prisons. The fact that promotion from the third class gives the prisoners the right to a suit of clothes other than stripes is itself a great incentive to good behavior, for the convicts universally dislike the striped suits. The striped suit is degrading and the depressing influence it must have on the mind of the prisoner must delay his progress toward reformation.

It has been suggested that to change from the striped suits would facilitate escapes. Mr. Frederick C. Pettigrove, chairman of the Massachusetts prison commissioners, says that when this objection was made, when the Warden of the State prison in Massachusetts proposed to change the uniforms from a parti-color to a plain gray, the Warden challenged any officer to name an instance where a convict who had got clear of the prison grounds had been recaptured by means of the prison uniform, and not a case of that kind could be cited. It may also be urged that the change from stripes to a solid color is a sentimental step, and that the striped uniforms should be retained because they are distasteful to the prisoners. The answer is that the reason for subjecting a prisoner to certain treatment is not that such treatment is distasteful to him, but that it is good for him. It is good for a convict to wear a decent-looking uniform because it makes him more self-respecting and more like the normal man. The very fact that by maintaining a record of good conduct for a certain period he can earn a change from the stripes to the gray uniform, gives him something to live for and helps to inculcate those habits of obedience and forethought that he will need if he is to remain a law-abiding citizen. The classification of prisoners thus briefly touched upon is a very different thing from the detailed record of conduct needed under the indeterminate sentence laws.

We think that a system of classifying the prisoners, similar to that here outlined, should be established in both State prisons. To introduce the graded system in our prisons as they are to-day would involve

some expense, but the change would be of great benefit. Such an appropriation should be made as is necessary to enable the Prison Directors to classify the prisoners.

Upon visiting either of our State prisons, but especially at San Quentin on account of the crowded condition there, one's attention is immediately called to the number of idle men lounging about. The prison records show that nominally all except the sick are employed, but the fact is otherwise, for there is not employment enough to go around. It would seem that a thorough military drill under competent leadership, with setting-up exercises, would be a good thing for the prisoners. This is a recognized reformatory measure; one that would cost but little, and it could be introduced in both State prisons without interfering with the work required of the prisoners.

A large number of the inmates of both prisons are poorly educated; more than ten per cent are illiterate. No doubt lack of opportunity for proper education has brought many of them where they are. Better home conditions, better education, would have made good men of many of those now in our prisons. It is the duty of the State to make a good man of every criminal, if it can. To do this under the conditions now existing in our State prisons is impossible. But much could be done to educate the prisoners. There are some who will say that the convict is not entitled to any education, and that the money of the State should not be spent in that way. Such a view is narrow in the extreme. The training incident to educational work in the prison would be of great value in inculcating habits of industry and thoughtfulness, thereby making for good discipline in the prison and for better character after discharge. The schooling received would give the prisoner a better chance to be self-supporting upon his discharge. It is apparent, therefore, that from selfish motives, if for no other reason, the State ought to improve the educational facilities of its prisons. The introduction of the military drill and systematic educational work, with such other reformatory measures as may seem advisable, to occupy all the time of the prisoners not devoted to prison labor, should have a most beneficial effect upon the prisoners. Every prisoner ought to be kept busy from the moment he arises in the morning until bedtime. This will improve the prison discipline, make for reformation, and render our prisons much more terrible to the criminal than they now are. The foregoing is a brief outline of some of the measures that have been adopted in modern State prisons, as best calculated to reform the prisoners. It is now generally recognized that the treatment which makes for reformation is that which should be established in all penal institutions. In our last report we recommended the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders in this State as being in line with the most modern ideas of penologists. It is clear that if a certain line of

treatment in a reformatory will win a man away from a criminal career and make of him a good citizen, similar treatment in a State prison should have, to a certain extent, the same effect upon the inmates there. We say, to a certain extent, because, when a reformatory for first offenders is established, those sent to the State prisons will be the more hardened criminals or older men, and hence not so easily reformed. But the effort to reform should not be abandoned, and many of the most effective reformatory measures can be applied as well in a prison as in a reformatory.

There are those who think that the idea of reforming criminals is sentimental and impracticable, and that a State prison should be a place of punishment and nothing else. The fact that this view is entertained justifies us in going into this subject at some length. In this connection we quote from a paper read by Hon. D. E. Meyers of Riverside at the Fourth California Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Los Angeles in January, 1906. He said: "I have often been surprised at intelligent people asking me the question, 'Can a large per cent of criminals be reformed?' I can but wonder that such people do not learn something from their own experience and observation. The work of reformation is actually going on right in their own lives, and in the lives of their neighbors. Bad men are being made better every day, and good ones, too, for that matter. I should be sorry to think that there was any one present who is not getting better as he is getting older. Do not be misled—it has been amply proven, not only by the practical workings of the Christian religion, but by the experience of humanity as well, that bad men can be made better, can be reformed from their evil ways. The only question to be discussed is, How can it be done? Which are the best methods to be pursued to bring about such desirable results? To begin with, I think we ought to have a better understanding of what we mean by the term 'criminal.' I think it is too often assumed that because a man is sentenced to prison he is wholly bad; that all criminals belong in the same grade or class; that they are to be shunned like evil wild beasts; that they are to be treated so by the State. Doubtless the way society has dealt with her criminals has had much to do with educating such a sentiment in the minds of the people. Nothing is farther from the truth. There are just as many grades of criminals as there are of honest men. And if dealt with by the State as they should be, there is just as much hope of reclaiming a large per cent of them, and returning them to society again as good and useful citizens, as there is of reclaiming the thousands who are hovering about the border line of crime on the outside of prisons, many of whom have actually committed crime and have not been caught at it. Do not fall into the error of thinking that all the criminals are in prison. They are not. I shall assume then that,

measured by exact standard of morality, all men are more or less criminal; that the difference between the criminal and the honest man is not a question of fact but of degree; thus the only index to a man's character are the habits he has acquired; that if a man thinks good thoughts, and performs good actions, he is a good man; that if he habitually thinks bad thoughts, and performs bad actions, he is a bad man. In other words, the sum total of a man's habits constitutes his character. There is an old axiom that habit becomes a second nature. I want to say to you that habit becomes a first nature as well—is a first nature. If a man's first nature is bad, then his habits must be changed. He must be introduced into a new atmosphere, have new surroundings, new associations, new habits, and these must be continued until a new character is created in him through the force of habit."

A moment's reflection convinces one of the soundness of the view thus expressed. This view is further borne out by a visit to the State prisons, for the population there will be found to include all kinds of men. Many are there as the result of some crime committed in sudden anger--men who, up to the moment of committing the particular offense, were in no sense criminal. There are others who have drifted into crime from weakness of character or as the result of bad associations, and who are not inherently bad men. There are many first offenders, who, while they may have willfully disobeyed the law, are not criminals at heart, and who will be glad to obey the law if given a fair opportunity. All of these men are entitled to a chance to reform, and should be given not only an opportunity but every incentive to do so. There are in the prisons many hardened and confirmed criminals who likewise should be given an opportunity to reform, though they will probably not do so. Under the reformatory treatment, however, they will earn just as much for the State as they do now, and, incidentally, will find the prison much less to their liking.

It is probable that a majority of the inmates of the penal institutions of the country are there because of disturbed home conditions or neglected opportunities in youth. If, after the commission of the overt act that brings the offender into prison, the State can subject him to such treatment that he will not offend again, it is clear that it ought to do so. Indeed, that is the theory upon which all retributive punishment is administered; but long experience has shown that it does not produce the desired results. The treatment that has for its object the reformation of the prisoner is shown by statistics to be much more effective.

It is sometimes said that the reformatory treatment is soft and sentimental, and that the prisoners like it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. A graduate from Sing Sing was committed to one of our State prisons not long ago, and when he walked into the prison yard he

said, "You call this a prison? I call it a hotel." If that prisoner had found himself in an institution where all his waking hours were taken up with work, military drill, study, and other systematic exercises, he would not have thought of the place as a hotel. The average criminal finds the reformatory treatment most irksome and distasteful, because it is calculated to change his habits of life, a process which is distasteful to any of us. This it does by inculcating in him those habits of industry, forethought, and self-denial which he needs to prevent his again lapsing into crime.

Were all of the best reformatory methods introduced into our State prisons, California would still have a big task before it in dealing with the criminal class. This State has in its prisons a much greater number of criminals in proportion to its population than most states in the Union. This is the result of a number of causes. The geographical situation on the western edge of the continent makes it the stopping place for many wandering criminals from all over the United States, who are unable to go farther west, and naturally they eventually find themselves in prison. The climate attracts tramps from all parts of the country, especially during the winter months, and these roving loafers include in their ranks many criminals. Being a seaboard State, the criminal driftwood that floats in from other countries finds its first lodgment here. The attractive climate is an inducement to remain here, and the great distance to the centers of population in the East is an obstacle to getting away which presents itself to those who come either by sea or land. These conditions and others which are elsewhere touched upon, combine to enlarge the criminal class in California. With these conditions existing, it is apparent that the problem of effectively dealing with the criminal class is an especially important one in this State.

At the risk of again expressing some of the ideas set forth in our last report, we desire to emphasize the fact that our present system of handling the criminal class is hopelessly bad. California has good reason to be ashamed of her State prisons. This, we repeat, is not the fault of those in charge of the prisons, but of the people of the State, who have failed to furnish the necessary facilities for dealing with the criminal class. At both prisons the hardened criminal, who has served term after term, and the youthful first offender, perhaps eager to reform and begin anew, are herded together. At San Quentin several boys are imprisoned for long terms, one of them when he arrived being a little fellow wearing short trousers. These boys may have committed serious offenses, but none of them were old enough to be confirmed criminals. Under different conditions and with proper care, every one of them would probably become good citizens. Where they are now it is an absolute certainty that they are hopelessly lost. When these boys are

discharged as young men a few years hence it will be after they have associated during these impressionable years with criminals of every class and with no one else. They will have a complete knowledge of all that is low and wicked and vile, and will have had some practical training in an industry that is carried on only within the walls of the State prison. When one of these boys leaves the prison, equipped with this education, a suit of prison-made clothes, five dollars in money, and perhaps without a friend in the world, how can he be expected to lead a good life? It is practically impossible. We shall endeavor to show, in another part of this report, that nearly all juvenile delinquency is the result of disturbed home conditions; in other words, conditions that prevent the boy from having a fair chance. Under existing conditions, by sending a boy to one of our State prisons, we simply make sure that he never will have a fair chance. It requires no argument to show that this system is cruel and unjust to the prisoner and shortsighted to the last degree on the part of the State. What we have said regarding youths who find their way into the State prisons applies also in slightly less degree to the older prisoners. The whole prison system is bad from one end to the other. As was said by the Prison Directors in their last report: "Both of our prisons are practically only large county jails for the keeping of prisoners." The men are herded together in the prisons, employed at vocations that leave them no better able to shift for themselves on discharge than they were when committed; given no education or training, mental or physical; discharged without funds to enable them to begin life again properly, and in short are so treated as to make it reasonably certain that the majority of them will eventually drift back to prison again. The manner in which the State handles her convicts is another of the causes of her large criminal population.

The whole prison situation is the result of neglect on the part of the people and of inattention to the condition of the prisons and the repeated complaints of the Prison Directors.

The subject of prison labor is one that presents many difficulties. As indicated in what we have already said, it is desirable from one standpoint that it should afford such training and instructions for the prisoners as will be of practical value to them when they are discharged. It is, of course, equally desirable that the occupation of the prisoners should be healthful. From another standpoint, it is desirable that the labor of the prisoners should be remunerative to the State, to the extent of making the prisons self-supporting if possible. There is also a sentiment in some quarters demanding that prison labor should not interfere with the employment of labor or the investment of capital outside of the prisons. All of these factors must be considered in dealing with the question. At the same time the purpose for which prisons are established and maintained, namely, to make good citizens out of law-breakers, must also be kept in view. The various systems under which

prison labor is employed in the United States have been classified as follows:

The lease system, under which the State enters into a contract with a lessee, who feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convicts, keeps them at work, and pays the State a specified amount for their labor. The State makes rules for the care of the convicts and has the right to inspect their quarters and place of work. This system was in vogue in the early history of California, but was long ago abandoned. It is generally conceded that this system is bad. The only interest the lessee has in the matter is the profit he can derive from the contract, and it is clear that he will give the convicts the minimum amount of care and require from them the maximum amount of work. The moral welfare of the convict receives no attention and no efforts are made for his reformation. The lease system is found only in states where the low cost of caring for the convicts is made paramount to all other considerations. It is gradually being superseded by other systems.

The contract system is where the State feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the convicts, but hires their labor out to a contractor, who pays the State a stipulated amount for the services, supplies the raw material and superintends the work. This system was also in effect in this State for a period following the lease system, and it has also been abandoned. It is far superior to the lease system in every respect. The State retains control of the maintenance and discipline of the prisoners, with the result that they are apt to be better treated than under the lease system. The prison management is, at the same time, relieved from the responsibility of managing business and manufacturing enterprises. On the other hand, the authority over the convicts is divided and the interests are not the same. The prison management is, or should be, interested in the good discipline of the institution, and the moral and intellectual welfare of the prisoners. The contractor, like the lessee under the lease system, is concerned only with the amount of work that he can get out of the men. Another bad feature is the presence of the employés of the contractor, who are not under the control of the prison authorities, and whose influence on the prisoners is not always good. California took a step forward in her prison management when this system was abandoned.

A third system is *the piece-price system*. This is really a form of the contract system, the difference being that the contractor supplies the raw material and pays an agreed amount for the product, the work being done generally under the supervision of the prison officials, but sometimes under the contractor.

The public-account system is that now in effect in California. Here the State becomes a manufacturer on its own account, buying or producing the raw material and selling the finished product. As far as the prison labor is concerned, the State conducts an ordinary factory.

The main difference between this and the piece-price system is that under the latter the contractor assumes the risk of loss and gain from fluctuating markets, while under the public-account system the State takes the risk of profit or loss like any other manufacturer. As far as the prisoners are concerned, the two systems are practically the same, if the prison officials superintend the work. The public-account system should be the better for the State, because experience has shown that in manufacturing with convict labor the State has a considerable advantage over the ordinary producer in the same line. One of the serious disadvantages of this system is that it does not afford a satisfactory training for the prisoners. It is often the case that the industry carried on in the prison is not to be found elsewhere in the State. This is so partly because the State frequently selects for its prisons some industry that will not enter into competition with private capital, and partly because the prison industry tends to drive out its private competitors. The manufacture of grain bags at San Quentin is practically an exclusive industry in this State.

Another method of employing prison labor is the *State-use system*. Here the State employs its prison labor in the production of goods for the public institutions only. The so-called *public works and ways system* is, as its name indicates, practically a part of the State-use system, the prison labor being applied to the construction of roads, buildings, or other public works. The State-use system has much to commend it, but is not without its disadvantages. It avoids to a great extent the objections of the manufacturer and of free labor to the competition of the convict. This is not because the competition does not exist, but because it is indirect and diversified and hence not too apparent. It enables the State to effect a saving in the cost of maintaining its institutions, the prison labor being applied to the production of things which it would otherwise have to buy, and thus taxation is reduced. A greater diversity of labor is afforded to the prisoners, and thereby a better opportunity is offered for industrial training that will be of value to the prisoner on his release. The employment of prison labor on public works, roads, etc., has the same advantages, and as most of this work is performed in the open air it is a healthful form of employment for the prisoners. On the other hand, if prisoners are employed in road-building there is greater opportunity for them to escape and hence greater cost for guarding them. Besides, this industry must be limited to points near the prison, or else camps must be established where the work is to be done, and it is generally conceded that it is not to the advantage of either the public or the prisoners to have the latter employed in public view. The work of the prisoners at San Quentin who are now employed in grading for the improvements there is a form of the public ways system. The danger of escape under

this system is illustrated by a plot of several convicts engaged in that work, which was recently discovered and frustrated by the vigilance of the warden and guards. In Oregon considerable work is done by prisoners on the public roads at points remote from the State prison. Camps are maintained, where the men are housed and boarded, and the warden reports the result as very satisfactory.

The Commissioner of Labor recently filed with the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor an interesting report which treats exhaustively the subject of convict labor in the United States. The fiscal year covered by the investigation was the one ending on various dates during the latter part of 1903 or in 1904. This report shows that the lease system was found in but five states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and Wyoming. The contract system was in use in twenty-seven states and in fifty-four institutions. Measured by value of goods produced the contract system outranks any other, 49 per cent of all convict-made goods being produced under this system. We should bear in mind, however, in this connection, that our prisons are established to produce good men, and in this view that the prison labor is in a sense a by-product. It does not necessarily follow that that form of industry which is most productive or most frequently employed is the best for a prison.

The piece-price system was found in seventeen states and in thirty institutions, but nearly 60 per cent of the total value produced under this system was produced in one state, Illinois.

The public-account system was found in forty states and in ninety-nine institutions. The value of the product under this system was 13.8 per cent of all convict-made goods.

The State-use system was found in forty-seven states and in one hundred and fifty-nine institutions, and convicts were found employed under the public works and ways system in thirty-eight states and in one hundred and sixty-six institutions. New York is the leading state under the State-use system, the value of the product being \$1,104,908, or slightly over 30 per cent of the total product under this system.

We reproduce a table showing the average market value of goods produced per convict during the year under the several systems:

Value of Product per Convict by Systems of Work.

System of Work.	Average Market Value of Goods Produced per Convict.
Lease	\$847.00
Contract	984.00
Piece-price	834.00
Public-account	557.00
State-use	304.00
Public works and ways	470.00
Total	\$670.00

It is seen that the highest value per convict was under the contract system. Under the three systems involving exclusive public management, we find the lowest average value of product per convict. This, the Commissioner says, is partly due to the fact that under these systems the convicts are not worked so hard and generally not so effectively as are the convicts working for contractors and lessees under the other systems.

The same report in other tables gives the value per convict of goods produced in California, as follows:

Bags.....	\$330 00
Stone quarrying, cutting, and crushing	108 00

The latter item includes some stone produced at the San Bernardino county jail, but this item would tend to raise the value per capita. Without inquiring into the correctness of these figures, we may assume that the averages are all made upon the same basis and therefore that California is below the average in value of product for the entire country.

The showing concerning the quality of the product of the two State prisons of the articles above mentioned is more favorable. The report shows the quality to be equal to similar goods produced by free labor.

A comparison is made showing the changes in the value of product and the number of convicts employed in the various systems from the year 1885 to 1903-04. Under the lease system, 9,104 convicts were employed in 1885, as against 3,651 in 1903-4. Under the contract system, 15,670 were employed in 1885, as against 16,915 in 1903-4, thus showing a slight increase. The number employed under the piece-price system decreased from 5,676 to 3,885. In the systems where the work is performed for the direct benefit of the State, namely the public-account, State-use, and public works and ways, there is a marked change. The number thus employed increased from 14,827 to 26,718, or over 80 per cent. No separate record was kept of those employed under the State-use and public works and ways systems in 1885; but the number now employed under these systems, 12,044 and 6,144 respectively, greatly exceeds the total number employed for public-account in 1885. The per cent of convicts employed for public-account in 1885 was 32.8, and in 1903-4 (including the three systems) 52.2, State-use being 23.5 per cent and public works and ways 12 per cent.

The leading prison industries, so far as value of product is concerned, are, in the order of value of product, as follows: boots and shoes, which is almost 25 per cent of the total convict product in all industries; farming; clothing; chairs, tables, etc.; brooms and brushes; roads and highways; coal mining; binding twine; lumber and building trades.

In referring to California as working under the public-account system we do not understand as saying that all the productive

prison labor is employed under that system. A considerable amount of labor is now employed under the State-use and public works and ways systems. Among the industries in which prisoners are now employed under the State-use system in California are blacksmithing; boots and shoes; clothing; casting; cooperage; farming; harnessmaking; locksmithing; stone quarrying and cutting; tinsmithing and sheet metal working. Under the public works and ways system prisoners are engaged in grading, building trades, and working on roads. The amount of employment in some of these industries is very small, but the number of industries shows what can be done.

The Commissioner of Labor concludes that manufacturers consider the competition of prison industries as unfair and demoralizing to markets and business stability; that it has a tendency to cause in some cases a deterioration of quality of material used, and in other cases an abandonment to the prisons of the production of certain grades of goods. As stated in our last report, this sentiment exists in California. It has found expression in statutes enacted from time to time by which the sale of the product of the granite quarries at Folsom has been stopped and the manufacture at San Quentin of any article for sale, except jute fabrics, is prohibited.

The extension of the State-use system will not affect the interests that brought about the enactment of these statutes; it will be beneficial to the State in producing by prison labor many articles which it is now required to buy in the open market; it will be beneficial to the prisoners in affording them training in a variety of industries and in doing away with idle time; and, as we have shown, will be in line with the general movement throughout the country.

In addition to the industries we have mentioned as being now practiced in a small way in our State prisons, there are many others that could be established. Among them may be mentioned the manufacture of blankets, hats, and furniture.* The prisons should supply the things needed by all the State institutions which the institutions can not produce for themselves and which the prison can supply without loss. The system could eventually be extended to include county institutions and schools. A vast field would be open in this way for the manufacture of furniture for schools, hospitals, county offices and other departments.

The present laws require but little amendment in order to carry out this plan. The Prison Directors have authority, under existing statutes, to do the work. All that is needed is a proper system of accounting and a requirement that all public supplies produced by the prisons must be procured there when it can be done without undue delay. Care should be taken to see that such a law does not interfere with the industrial activities of any other public institution that is able to meet its own needs with goods produced within its doors.

We hope the State-use system of prison industry may be rapidly extended in our prisons.

Suggestion has been made that the provision made by the State for discharged prisoners is inadequate, and in connection with the subject of prison labor it has been thought that some means may be found to effect a remedy. The plan has been adopted in some prisons of allowing the prisoner a small amount of wages, which goes to his credit, to be paid to him on his discharge, or else may be devoted to the support of his family. This Board wrote to a number of experienced wardens and others in various parts of the country for their views on this subject, and has received replies from several states. While a few do not favor the plan, the majority regard it as desirable. Some are in favor of paying only for extra work, while others would pay for work but not for extra work, because it is difficult to make those who do not receive pay feel that they are receiving fair treatment. This difficulty becomes more apparent on reading the statement of a warden, who says: "I never could figure out how I could pay men for extra work in the shops and not pay waiters in the dining-room, cooks, bakers, repair men, and general utility men. These positions are all selected for the men and they have no option as to the kind of work they should do." Another writer expresses the view that payment of wages may be beneficial where it tends to form habits of industry, but should not be given as an inducement to good conduct merely. In New York it is the established practice to give prisoners some per cent of their earnings for their labor. In some other states pay is given for overtime.

We think it would be wise to give some small allowance for wages. It should tend to encourage industry, and the pittance which is now given to the discharged prisoner is so small as to be practically worthless. Any allowance thus made should be paid only upon discharge or to aid in the support of the prisoner's family if they need it.

The Prison Directors have authority to parole any prisoner who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution. This power has been very conservatively exercised. It is desirable to have prisoners regain their liberty through the means of the parole law whenever possible, rather than have them held in prison until the expiration of the term of imprisonment. If a prisoner is released on parole he not only has the advantage of having a position already secured for him, but he has the recommendation of the prison officials as being worthy of a certain degree of confidence and, what is perhaps more important, he knows that failure to keep the terms of his parole means loss of liberty. The average prisoner who is worthy to be discharged at all needs a helping hand when he leaves the prison. If he is discharged at the expiration of his term he does not receive the aid he needs. He steps, in a moment, from a position where he can not

exercise his own volition on any matter whatever to a position where he can do just as he pleases. This radical change is not good for him, and it is no wonder that he lapses into crime. If, instead, he were released first on parole, his conduct would be made circumspect by the knowledge that a lapse from rectitude or a violation of the rules would result in his return to prison. With this stimulus to good behavior, to supplement the habits of industry and forethought which should have been inculcated by proper discipline in the prison, the prisoner's character is further steadied and strengthened so that when the final discharge comes he is not inclined to re-enter the criminal ranks. In order that the system of paroling prisoners may be made more effective the prison wardens should be allowed to appoint a parole officer, and if necessary two, so that closer surveillance may be kept of prisoners released on parole and more time can be devoted to finding suitable positions for those ready to be released.

We think the Legislature should make such appropriation as the Prison Directors deem necessary for this purpose. If this is done it is probable that the Prison Directors will see their way to grant paroles somewhat more freely than they have heretofore.

It is worthy of suggestion here that it may be found practicable in the future to arrange for the probation officer in each county to look after prisoners paroled to his county. Such a plan would perhaps be of great assistance to the parole officer and it would not be expensive to the State, as in most of the counties the probation officers serve without pay. We do not recommend this at this time, but make the suggestion as worthy of consideration in the future.

The majority of the prisoners in the State prisons are not over thirty years of age when committed. Many of them are mere boys. The last biennial report shows that there were then two hundred and fifteen prisoners who were under twenty-one years of age when committed. To send these boys to our State prisons virtually means ruin for every one of them. All prison experience points to the fact that the younger men and first offenders should not be imprisoned with the hardened criminals. The Prison Directors have repeatedly laid emphasis on this point in their reports. On June 30, 1906, there were in San Quentin 1,588 prisoners and in Folsom 1,045. It is apparent that these numbers are not apt to decrease in the near future, and experience shows that the population of these prisons should not be increased, if the prisoners are to be handled to the best advantage. As we pointed out in the earlier pages of this report, the proposed enlargement of San Quentin Prison will not solve the problem. In our last report we recommended that San Quentin be converted into a modern reformatory and that Folsom be made a prison for the more hardened criminals. The appropriation made for the enlargement of San Quentin

was not in line with this recommendation, and we may assume that the prison there will not be converted into a reformatory.

This Board is convinced that California should have a reformatory at the earliest possible date. The reformatory is not to be confused with the reform schools at Ione and Whittier. These are institutions of a totally different character. Reform schools are designed to deal with juvenile offenders and dependents. They are not prisons. There are no walls around the grounds, no barred windows or grated doors. Trades are taught and instruction given as in the ordinary graded schools. They are not intended for criminals.

We have already shown that our State prisons are totally unfit for any prisoner who is capable of being reformed. Even if enlarged to the full extent of the present appropriation, they will not meet the demand for room. Even if it were possible to give a separate cell to every inmate of the State prisons it would still be improper to confine the hardened criminals and the first offenders in the same prison. The judges of the Superior Court at San Francisco have repeatedly expressed themselves as opposed to sending boys and young men to the State prisons; but they are obliged to do so against their better judgment. For these youths and for first offenders a reformatory should be provided. This institution is not a reform school, it is a prison; but not such as our State prisons. The reformatory has trades classes, a school of letters, lecture courses, a gymnasium, military drill, and in short every device that is calculated to so train its inmates as to strengthen their characters and make of them law-abiding members of the community. This treatment is recommended because it is reasonable, and because its success has been proven by experience. The records show that over seventy-five per cent of those committed to reformatories are reformed, while about sixty per cent of those confined in the ordinary State prison return to crime. The expense of conducting a reformatory is greater than that of conducting a prison, but it is an expense that should be cheerfully borne if the people of our commonwealth believe men are worth saving. The State prisons, if the reformative methods herein outlined were adopted, would undoubtedly be able to reform many of their inmates; but the reformatory for first offenders is necessary to complete the system of criminal institutions for the State.

As pointed out in our last report, the reformatory is not an experiment. Among the states having reformatories may be mentioned Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Some of these institutions have been established for many years, and the experience in every instance has been satisfactory. Over seventy-five per cent of those committed to these institutions have been restored to society and have become good citizens. California must establish a reformatory in

order to complete her prison system. The large criminal element here makes this of special importance.

The indeterminate sentence received some consideration in our last report, and it has from time to time been brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Prison Directors. This form of sentence is indispensable to a reformatory, and should be applied in all prisons if possible. It requires, however, the keeping of an accurate record of the conduct and standing of each prisoner, so that he may be released at the proper time, and it is doubtful if it could be carried out in our State prisons in their present condition. We have asked the views of Eastern prison men on this point. In Indiana the indeterminate sentence law was administered for some years, with conditions as unfavorable as they now are at San Quentin. The views obtained are divided, some thinking that the law could be made effective, while others advise getting the prisons into better shape first. We believe that the indeterminate sentence should be established in this State as soon as possible, and we expect to discuss it at length in our next report.

CHAPTER II.

STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

1. PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. H. DUFFY, President.....	Stirington.
ALFRED W. MATHIAS.....	Berkeley.
EDWARD W. BARNES.....	Sutter Creek.
Wm. T. RANDALL, Superintendent.	

The number of cadets in the school June 30, 1906, was 211, and 43 additional were out on parole. The number in the school June 30, 1904, was 142, with none on parole. The increase in actual number present is 69, and the increase in the number under the care of the school is 112. This is high-water mark for this school, the highest number heretofore reached being 202, in 1896.

At the time of our last report the trades building had been destroyed by fire. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for its reconstruction and exempted it from the building law, so that much of the work of rebuilding could be done by the cadets and at the same time furnish them practical work in the trades and under the direction of their teachers. This plan is to be highly commended, but we fear that the Trustees have not grasped their full opportunity, for over \$4,000 has been paid for outside labor on this building. In our opinion the labor bill is very much too high, and nearly all of this work should have been performed by the school.

In the furtherance of this plan a very complete shop has been established and nearly all the common mill machinery has been purchased and set. With this they have made their own doors and sash, and dressed and otherwise cut and fitted their own lumber. In the rebuilding of the trades building the old brick walls have been used and an annex of concrete blocks, made on the premises by the boys, added on the rear. These blocks have also been laid by the boys, and only one expert hired to direct and teach them. Concrete is a good building material for this place, as there is plenty of sand and gravel near at hand. This annex of concrete blocks is now nearly completed, and is a very creditable piece of work. It will provide a machine shop, blacksmith shop, and printing plant. We regret we can not give equal praise to the reconstruction of the main building.

The assembly hall, for which \$10,000 was voted, has not been commenced. It was not exempted from the building laws, and therefore can not be done by the school, but must be let by contract. The amount of appropriation is inadequate for the building by contract, and it is for the interests of the school that it be permitted to do this work. The building should be of concrete and all the work done by the cadets and their instructors. No reason occurs to us why all the building done at this school should not be done by the school.

The instruction given at this school has greatly improved during the past two years. The teachers are efficient, interested in their work, and above all, interested in their pupils, for whom they stand as parent as well as teacher.

A year ago a specialist in education was employed for a number of weeks. He taught classes, studied the school and its material, and arranged a course of study to fit the conditions. This has no doubt been instrumental in improving the school work, which will now compare favorably with that done in the best public schools.

A good sloyd teacher has been added to the force, and at present this man has under his charge 160 boys, divided into ten classes of sixteen each. This work educates the hand and the eye and is an elementary preparation for trade work. Above all, this school should be and is a trade school. Boys who go out are fitted to begin work in some trade, and many are now holding good positions. The trades taught are carpentry, cabinetmaking, blacksmithing, machinists, masonry in various forms, printing, tailoring, butchering, and all lines of agriculture and general farming. The agricultural department is by no means least. The farm is large and well managed. The dairy department is especially good, and buttermaking a good trade. The farm produces all the vegetables, milk, butter, fruit, and meat used by the institution. Nothing which can be produced on the farm is bought. This is done by no other State institution. All the meat supply, including beef, mutton, pork, and poultry, is raised and killed on the place. The poultry department only is not what it should be. The right man at the head of that will make it successful.

The increase in numbers has brought into use the building so long vacant, and there are now no unnecessary buildings here. There are some needs that must be met. There is necessity for a new refectory building. The present dining-room is on the third floor, and in addition to the inconvenience of marching over 200 boys up two flights of stairs for each meal, it is too small and will not admit of enlargement. The kitchen is now inadequate, and these two departments should be in a separate building. The appropriation for this need not be large, as it should be released from the building laws and the school required to do its own building. It should include a cold-storage plant. As the farm

produces its own meat, a cold-storage plant is a necessity. This building should be ample to provide for over 300 boys, with a separate dining-room for officers and employés.

The appropriation for maintenance made by the last Legislature was based on an average attendance of 175. This average has been considerably exceeded already, but the appropriation will be made to suffice. The salaries paid at Preston School are much lower than those paid at Whittier. There is no good reason for this. The average age at Preston is higher and the responsibilities are just as great. There should be an equalizing of the salaries in these two institutions and a raise in the salaries at Preston. The management at Preston is carrying all the time a few vacancies in order to be able to increase a few salaries, so as to retain the men they have at present. There is now no printer, and the salary is insufficient to get a good one. We therefore will recommend an increase in the salary appropriation for Preston, particularly in view of the notable improvement in all departments of the school, and especially by a reduction in the per capita cost. In our last report we called attention to the fact that this per capita was too high.

2. WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

T. E. NEWLIN, <i>President</i>	Los Angeles.
JAMES CLARK	Pasadena.
C. C. DESMOND	Los Angeles.
J. P. GREELEY, Superintendent.	

The number of pupils in the school on June 30, 1906, was 256 boys and 37 girls, total 295. On June 30, 1904, there were 289 boys and 43 girls. There is, therefore, a decrease of 33 boys and 6 girls in the past two years. This decrease is occasioned by the juvenile court and probation law caring for some outside who otherwise would go to this school, and, in the case of boys, by the increased number sent to the Preston School of Industry.

The Whittier State School changed superintendents in March, 1905, Mr. Sherman Smith being superseded by Mr. J. P. Greeley. There has also been a change in the head of the girls' department.

The last Legislature made provision for several improvements, which have been made, as follows: The old closets and plumbing have been taken out of the east end of the main building and placed in a new brick stack, constructed for the purpose, rendering the building much more sanitary. The assembly hall has been repaired and is now in good condition. A new reservoir, holding 650,000 gallons and conveniently located at the highest point, was completed last year, and makes a valuable addition to the premises. The stock and machinery have been increased and improved. A new silo has also been erected.

The boys' school has improved in all departments. They are better prepared for teaching in the trades now than they were two years ago and are doing better work, but there is still much room for improvement.

The girls' school has improved much in the school-room work, which is now very creditable, but seriously lacks in industrial training. The object has been to train girls for housekeepers, but all girls do not care to become housekeepers, unless it be in a home of their own. Very few girls desire to or will become servants. When they leave this school the most of them must earn their own support. They should be prepared for self-support in lines that are congenial and adapted to their ability.

There is room in this State for a girls' industrial school, and there should be more girls in such a school than are now at Whittier. It should be a separate institution, located near the center of the State, under the charge of a board of women managers. But until the time comes when the State can establish such an independent institution much good can be done in the girls' school at Whittier. There should be some changes. A good dressmaking and millinery department should be added, and put in the hands of instructors who can do the best work themselves. More material should be furnished and more clothes made for the girls. There is no reason why a girl leaving this school should not go out with a fairly good wardrobe, providing she makes it herself. The State surely can furnish the raw material. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and office work could be taught to at least a few, and prove satisfactory. Every girl is sent here because of serious trouble, and when she goes out must face serious difficulties. These are only suggestions which could be enlarged upon, but surely something more varied and thorough should be done than is done at present.

The school-room work in both schools is now very creditable. There has also been a great improvement in business methods and management.

The buildings and grounds at Whittier are now in good condition. There is urgent need for a building for teaching sloyd or manual training for the boys. No other special appropriation will be needed, unless additional land for coarse crops be added to the farm.

3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Two bills providing for the classification of the cadets in the reform schools, one applying to each school, were introduced in the last Legislature, but only the one applying to Whittier School became a law. At present, therefore, no boys over sixteen years of age, who are accused or convicted of crime, can be received at Whittier; but the bill providing that no boy under sixteen should be committed to Preston School failed of passage. The result has been to place a limit on Whittier

School, and none on Preston School. Consequently, Preston School has had a higher average of attendance than was expected, and Whittier has had a lower. That section of the law which provided for the recommitment to Preston of all boys at Whittier under sixteen years of age was found to be impracticable of enforcement. It would have required the recommitment of 168 boys to Preston and would have left only 113 at Whittier. The Preston School could not assimilate and care for so many new arrivals. The appropriation for the support and education of these 168 boys was made to Whittier and could not be transferred, and further, there was no appropriation made to pay the expense of the recommitment. It will be necessary to remedy these defects at the next session of the Legislature.

In the redrafting of the laws governing these institutions they should be made more nearly alike. There is no need of applying one rule to one and another rule to the other. The same causes of commitment should be made for each. In our last report we recommended a line of classification at sixteen years of age, and the two bills should be drawn upon this basis. All boys under sixteen years of age should be sent to Whittier and all boys over sixteen years of age to Preston, but there is no need of transferring the cadets now in the schools. The law should provide, however, for the voluntary transfer of any boy over sixteen years of age from Whittier to Preston by the Whittier Trustees, and the compulsory transfer of boys who are still in the school at eighteen years of age. We believe, however, that the boys at Whittier will nearly all be on parole before they reach eighteen years of age.

All commitments should be until twenty-one years of age, unless sooner paroled by the Board of Trustees. A short sentence is injurious to the boys and detrimental to the school. These schools are not detention prisons, they are places of education and training. The boy has an opportunity for education which has probably been denied him heretofore, and he should remain in the school sufficiently long to get its benefits. He is sent, not to a prison to serve a sentence, but to a school for an education. The authorities of the school are far better able to tell when he has acquired that education and is qualified to go out for himself than is a judge sitting on his bench and trying to peer into the future. It is for the boy's best interest to stay until he has got the needed training, and it is also for the interests of society that he do so. The Juvenile Court law should be amended, taking from the judges the power to recall a boy once committed to either reform school. Boys are no longer talking about "when their time is up," but rather "when they graduate." Graduation is now the end aimed at, and should be and would be if there were no short sentences. It is the indeterminate sentence, with a maximum limit at twenty-one years of age. As a matter of fact, few boys remain until they are twenty-one years old. They complete their educational work, acquire a trade, and

go out. They go out as soon as they are fitted, and should not go out before.

A very important part of reform school work is the care of the boy when he leaves the school. He should stay at the school until he is able to do something by which he can earn a living, and then an officer of the school should find him a place to work, visit him and look after him until he is established and can take care of himself. Here is where our reform school work has largely broken down in the past and is not well enough done at present. For instance, Whittier has on parole 215. It is impossible for the Superintendent to look after 215 boys and girls and attend to his other duties. Each school should have an officer appointed by and under the control of the superintendent, whose especial duty it will be to find suitable places for those who are ready to leave the school and visit them and care for them during the period of probation, and if they fail in one place, find another, or return them to the school for a time longer. This officer could spend such time as these duties do not demand at such other duties at the school as the Superintendent might require.

We have now no adequate history of what has become of the boys who have passed out of the school. We should have, and such officers would be able to furnish it. The State should follow up every boy until it knows whether he succeeds or fails. Try to keep him from falling, but if he does, know the reason why, and this work can be done best by the schools.

What has been said of the boys could with greater emphasis be said of the girls. Their opportunities for self-support are fewer, their temptations greater, and their organization weaker. They need far more than the boy the watchful eye and the helping hand when they go out to try the battle of life, and this the State does not give them now.

The school courses have been organized and improved in both of these schools. More and better teachers are employed, and we can now say that the school work compares favorably with that in other schools. These schools ought to be the best in the State, but still more advance must be made before that point is reached.

In industrial work Preston School has made much progress, but there is still room for improvement at Whittier. What has been done at, and the needs of, each are set forth elsewhere.

Both of these schools have military training under competent officers, and each supports a good band. We believe there is nothing better to teach obedience, politeness, neatness, and general bearing. The military features should be given all possible encouragement, and our recommendation of two years ago that they be furnished with real instead of mock guns remains unheeded.

CHAPTER III.

STATE HOSPITALS.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, <i>President</i>	Governor.
C. F. CURRY	Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB	Attorney-General.
N. K. FOSTER, M.D.	Secretary State Board of Health.
F. W. HATCH, M.D.	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.
A. J. PILLSBURY	Secretary of State Board of Examiners.
C. N. POST	Assistant Attorney-General.

In the absence of the Governor from Sacramento the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners acts in his place. When the Attorney-General is absent the Assistant Attorney-General acts in his place.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1887, and has a general jurisdiction over the State Hospitals for Insane and of the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Its offices are in the State Capitol at Sacramento.

1. STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. M. KENISTON, <i>President</i>	Stockton.
N. F. PICKLE, <i>Vice-President</i>	Sonora.
J. C. THOMPSON	Stockton.
F. J. DIETRICH	Stockton.
C. D. FONTANA	Copperopolis.

FRED P. CLARK, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in Stockton State Hospital on June 30, 1906, was 1,727, of whom 1,123 were men and 604 were women. There were also 76 out on parole. The increase over the number in the hospital two years previous is 112. Besides this number the hospital is also caring temporarily for 92 patients belonging to the Agnews State Hospital, removed there after the earthquake, but still carried upon the books at Agnews. Since our last report many improvements have been made, mostly in the way of repairs to buildings. An old swimming tank has been floored over for a dining-room for women, and the women's laundry building has been remodeled and rebuilt, and a very pleasant ward provided on the second floor with veranda nearly all around. The kitchen in the men's building has been rebuilt and greatly

improved. The kitchen furniture has been made on the premises; it is of galvanized iron and is neat, durable, sanitary, and altogether very desirable. The roof on the women's building has been repaired and thirty-two dormer windows added, thus making more wards in the building. Considerable concrete work has been done. Nearly every stairway from the wards to the grounds is of concrete, and thus fireproof.

In our last report we urged the need for more land for this hospital, and the Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose. With this a tract of 400 acres located about two miles northwest of the present location was purchased. Since, 120 acres more have been added, and paid for out of the contingent fund. This land is all fine agricultural land and offers a variety of soils. The buildings on this ranch have been repaired. The house has been remodeled, bathtubs and modern plumbing put in, and it will accommodate about thirty patients. Another building for a kitchen and dining-room has also been fitted up and is now in good condition. A windmill, tank house, and tank have also been constructed. A nine-wire anchor fence has been built around the whole and 65 acres leveled, checked, and ready for alfalfa. All these farm buildings, including two barns, have been painted.

The dairy herd now consists of but seventy-two cows. The crying demand at this hospital in years past has been more milk. It was impossible to increase the dairy herd until more land was secured. The dairy is already increased over two years ago. Eighty-five heifers have been raised and purchased and will soon be added to the milking herd. Before the end of this fiscal year it is expected that the milking herd will reach ninety cows. This new tract of land will, it is thought, support a herd of four hundred and fifty cattle. It is evident, then, that this hospital will soon receive the milk supply it demands.

The institution is now selling its swill. There is now room for a pig ranch, and it should be soon added. A poultry plant is also desirable.

The new farm this year produced about 450 tons of hay, and muskmelons, watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, and beans in great quantities.

The present hospital site consists of 114 acres, located within the city of Stockton. It should be the aim of the State gradually to rebuild this hospital upon the new tract, following the cottage plan. The present site is being surrounded by city development and is now valuable for city lots. It will be better for all concerned to have the hospital farther from the city, and the price which can be realized from this will go far toward rebuilding on a better plan.

The old buildings are heated with stoves. This method is costly and unsatisfactory. The buildings should be provided with a central heating plant.

The State should do its share in the construction of sidewalks around this property. The grounds are in the city of Stockton, with residences

surrounding. On at least two sides of the property there should be good walks laid.

New cottages are necessary on the ranch to accommodate at least one hundred patients. These patients are needed here for their labor, and it is also better for them. The contingent fund has been and is now being used in the development of the farm.

The support fund is too low. The per capita cost is lower than it ought to be. The patients should be better provided for. It will also be necessary to make some additions to the salary roll, as at least four more attendants should be added to care for the patients removed to the farm.

2. NAPA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

DR. E. Z. HENNESSEY, <i>President</i>	Napa.
F. W. BUSH	Napa.
RICHARD BELCHER	Marysville.
H. M. MEACHEN	Napa.
J. H. STEVES	St. Helena.

ELMER E. STONE, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The number of patients in the Napa State Hospital July 1, 1906, was 1,550, an increase of 89 over two years ago. Of this number, 894 were men and 656 were women. There were in addition 43 patients on parole.

Since our last report many improvements have been made. Upon the new ranch was a dwelling-house which has been moved upon the main grounds and put in line with the other cottages, and will be occupied by one of the physicians. There has been a new two-story brick building erected for the steward's office and storeroom. This was a much-needed improvement, as previous arrangements were very inconvenient. Another brick building has been erected for the fire department, and the fire protection improved. A new plumbing system has been installed throughout the main building and most of the wards. The old bathtubs and closets have given place to modern sanitary appliances. The buildings have also been thoroughly renovated, new floors laid, walls and woodwork painted. In so far as this work has gone, and it is nearly completed, the buildings are in excellent condition.

A new gas plant has been erected, and oil instead of coal as fuel is used in both the gas plant and bake ovens. The gas is used for cooking. These changes are making a large monthly saving.

Rooms have been arranged for the treatment by hydrotherapy, and the results have been satisfactory.

The general water supply has, for some time, been inadequate, and on the wards generally, during the heat of the summer, water has of necessity been turned off. To solve this problem the last Legislature

inconvenience usually afforded by the solving the perplexing problem thus

time that the earthquake had not State. Steps were at once taken and telegrams were filed at Agnew. Wires were dead at each place. The forwarded by train, and Superintendent was going by automobile to be forwarded from that point.

the injured and dead had been Santa Clara County had already was in itself a most difficult and not connected with the institutions, the idle sightseers, and the sheriffs who had been in San for valuable assistance. Among these were Sheriff Trafton of Santa Clara and Collins of Inyo.

established headquarters under rapidly systematized. Gangs of men worked the buildings systematically. Among these men, among these being the contractor from San Francisco, an individual who took part

thoroughly was it done that by the end of one wing, no living person was left. Every victim had been rescued. Men on hand, with the promptness of a well-trained force, gave aid to the injured men from the ruins. Their assistance was needed in the crippled condition of the local forces. There had been great suffering among the men. In their work the patients were laid out on the ground as rapidly as possible. The men were from the least dangerous cases assisted, as did the men or volunteers. The men were considered dangerous to enter the ruins during the day.

There were by eight men, and about was in a

It is not necessary here to review the improvements which had been made at Agnews Hospital. On the night of April 17th last it was probably our best insane hospital. It consisted of a main building and four cottages, the newest one being considered one of the finest for the purpose in the country. The earthquake on the morning of April 18th destroyed all the hospital buildings, and one hundred and one patients and eleven officers were either killed or later died of injuries.

Tuesday morning, April 17th, the Sheriffs' Association and the Convention of County Supervisors were in session at San José, and two members and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections were present at the meetings. When on the following morning rumors came into San José that the Agnews State Hospital had been badly damaged by the earthquake, it was possible for one of the members of the Board to immediately proceed to the hospital, which he reached before eight o'clock.

The situation there was appalling. The hospital consisted of several buildings; the main building, a large brick structure of four stories, containing the administration offices and residences of the officers in the center, wards for the patients in either wing, and the storerooms and kitchen in the rear. To the south of the main building were two cottages for male patients and to the north two for female patients. Every one of these buildings was in ruins. The central part of the main building was a heap of rubbish and the wings were totally wrecked. The cottages were standing, but damaged beyond hope of restoration.

In the ruins were many injured persons, how many no one knew, and many dead. The main building was so wrecked as to endanger the lives of all who took part in the rescue work. Tottering walls, the wrecked roofs, and broken timbers threatened to fall at any moment, and it was apparent that another great shock would have completed the destruction of the building and buried the victims and rescuers together.

The injured required immediate care. The hospital and all the ordinary conveniences of such an institution were destroyed, and the best that could be done was to give the sufferers such treatment as was possible under the trees on the lawns. Several hundred patients, incapable of caring for themselves, and some of whom would be a menace to others if at large, demanded the immediate attention of the staff. All needed food almost immediately.

The first assistant physician was at San Francisco; the second and third assistants, the supervisor, and the assistant matron were killed, and the matron was absent on vacation. All of the officers resided in the central part of the main building, which was completely ruined.

Upon the survivors of the staff, suffering from the nervous shock of their near approach to death, some of them but partly clothed, without

breakfast and deprived of every convenience usually afforded by the institution, devolved the duty of solving the perplexing problem thus briefly outlined.

The impression prevailed at that time that the earthquake had not seriously affected other parts of the State. Steps were at once taken to communicate with the Governor and telegrams were filed at Agnew, Milpitas, and Santa Clara, but the wires were dead at each place. Messages were also left at Milpitas to be forwarded by train, and Supervisor Mitchell of Alameda County, who was going by automobile to Oakland, was given a message to be forwarded from that point.

As early as eight o'clock many of the injured and dead had been taken from the ruins. Sheriff Ross of Santa Clara County had already taken steps to police the grounds, which was in itself a most difficult task, as it was almost impossible for one not connected with the institution to distinguish between the patients, the idle sightseers, and those who came to help. Several of the sheriffs who had been in San José were early on the scene and rendered valuable assistance. Among those who did especially effective work were Sheriff Trafton of Santa Cruz, Sheriff Buckner of Kings, and Sheriff Collins of Inyo.

By nine o'clock the Superintendent established headquarters under a tree on the lawn, and the relief work was rapidly systematized. Gangs of volunteers were organized to go through the buildings systematically. Each gang was headed by some capable person, among these being the sheriffs above mentioned and a Mr. Morphy, a contractor from San José. This was dangerous work, and every individual who took part in it is entitled to great credit. So thoroughly was it done that by noon it was certain that, except in part of one wing, no living person was in the ruins, and before dark the last living victim had been rescued.

Volunteer physicians from San José were on hand, with the promptness characteristic of their profession, and gave aid to the injured almost as rapidly as they were taken from the ruins. Their assistance was of great value, on account of the crippled condition of the local staff. Without their aid there would have been great suffering among the injured. As the surgeons finished their work the patients were laid on mattresses on the ground under the trees and as rapidly as possible were transferred to bedsteads which were brought from the least damaged buildings. In this work many of the patients assisted, as did also students from Santa Clara College and other volunteers. The buildings were all so badly damaged that it seemed dangerous to enter them, and two rather heavy shocks that occurred during the day contributed to one's feeling of their insecurity.

Tents were brought out from San José by Sheriff Ross, and by eight o'clock in the evening every one of the injured, who numbered about 125, had received the first necessary surgical treatment and was in a

comfortable bed in a tent, while a temporary field hospital with medical supplies had been established for the use of the doctors. Volunteer nurses from San José rendered valuable and much-needed assistance to the local staff.

About fifty dead were taken from the ruins during the day, and the bodies were decently covered and cared for until they could be removed.

In the meantime, while this emergency work was being carried on, the ordinary duties of the institution remained to be done under distressing difficulties. Food was needed for about 1,000 persons, and sleeping arrangements must be made for all. A visit to the kitchen about the middle of the day found the cooks and their assistants from among the patients working, without any apparent fear or thought of themselves, in a building so cracked and shaken that it looked as though it would fall at any moment and bury all within. The pipes that carry steam from the boilers to the cookers in the kitchen were leaking badly, so that any extensive cooking was out of the question; but coffee and warm food were served to those who most needed them, and no one went to bed hungry. The boiler-room was so badly wrecked as to make one hesitate to enter it; but the engineer and assistants, with no thought of their own danger, kept the fires going, and during the day made temporary connections with steam cookers placed in the open air, so that on the following morning every one could be furnished with warm food.

The majority of the male patients were gathered into the walled yards behind the main building, but a great many of them were at large and strolled about the grounds, making no effort to escape. Some of the women were gathered in the tennis court, which is inclosed with a wire fence, but most of them were kept together on the lawns in front of the buildings.

As evening approached, mattresses and blankets which had been recovered from the buildings were brought out and beds were prepared on the lawns. All of the women and many of the men had mattresses and all had blankets.

The attendants were on duty all day, many of them going without food in order that the patients might be better cared for, and at night, when the patients lay down to rest, these faithful watchers only prepared for the long vigil of the night, and most of them got but little sleep. Sheriff Ross arranged to have the grounds patrolled during the night by his deputies, and by eleven o'clock the officers of the institution and their patients had settled down for the night, the attendants taking turns on watch and getting such sleep as they could.

Too much credit can not be given to the hospital staff for the good discipline, courage, and fidelity to duty displayed by each and every employé on this occasion.

On Friday, June 1st, Mr. Pillsbury, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, Mr. Ellery, State Highway Commissioner, and a structural engineer, and the Secretary of this Board, visited Agnews Hospital for the purpose of learning the exact results of the earthquake upon the buildings there. They examined all the wrecked buildings, and especially the basements thereof. Most of the buildings had brick foundations and the interior walls are supported by series of brick arches. These arches were nearly all shattered in the top or key, and thus rendered useless. Furthermore, the outer walls were in many instances cracked down into the ground. These conditions prevailed in all the buildings occupied by patients, except the new cottage for convalescent women. While the arches supporting the floors in the basement of that building were broken, yet the lower foundation walls, which were of concrete and built by the patients under the direction of the Superintendent, were intact. This is the only foundation which can be used again, although it may be found possible to repair the foundations of some of the other cottages so they may be used again. The reason that the foundations of this new cottage were good is not that it was built by the patients, but because it had in it the requisite amount of cement to make a good piece of work. Speaking in general, the buildings at Agnews show a wanton carelessness, to such an extent as to be almost criminal, in construction and "skinning" out of material necessary to make the construction strong. The mortar is weak, that is, there is too little lime to the amount of sand and water. In the mortar used in the new cottage, which the specifications required to contain a proportion of cement, there seems to have been none put in. It also appears that the bricks were not properly bedded in mortar and great air spaces were found in the walls which should have been filled with the mortar, and if they were so filled the walls would have been very much stronger. The joists supporting the floors throughout the buildings, especially the main building, were not properly bonded to the walls. The joists themselves in general rested on the walls not to exceed two inches at each end. It required but very little shaking to loosen up the bonding, draw out the joists, and permit the floors to fall. In many cases the bricks were used too dry, and therefore dried out the mortar before it had time to set, and there was no adhesion between the bricks and mortar. This was proven from the fact that the bricks were lifted out in a comparatively clean condition. With these defects in the construction of the building it could not withstand an earthquake shock. It was simply a pile of bricks which would support its own weight so long as undisturbed, but would withstand but little lateral force, and when the lateral force came in the form of an earthquake, destruction was complete. The buildings at Agnews cost about \$750,000, and there is nothing left except what can be obtained in the way of material from the ruins.

Since the above report the Commission in Lunacy and the Board of Managers have each sent expert structural engineers and architects to look over the ruins and make report. The results of these examinations and conclusions are not materially different from the above report.

We believe the destruction at Agnews is not owing to location, but is directly proportionate to the poor construction; that new hospital buildings can be built as well there as in other convenient locations. The State has there 326 acres of land, not enough to be sure, but too much to abandon, and it is the most conveniently located of all our hospitals to about one third of our population.

We believe it best to rebuild Agnews Hospital on its present location, and that the Legislature should make immediate provision for that purpose. We believe this to be of first importance, as there are at present about 800 patients there. They are in tents and wooden barracks. The physicians and officers are in tents. They can pass the winter under difficulties.

We have an opportunity in the rebuilding of Agnews to do so on modern lines. Before the plans are perfected we understand that the Superintendent is to be sent East by the Board of Managers to see and study the latest and best buildings and appliances for the care and treatment of insane.

In general, we believe:

1st. That two cottages, or small buildings, one for male and one for female patients, should be constructed for the reception and treatment of acute cases, and that these cottages should be supplied with the best equipment and appliances for treating insanity.

2d. That next, two cottages, one for each sex, should be built for the care of convalescent cases. That these cottages should be homelike and well furnished, and have about them no appearance of the institution.

3d. That cottages of wood should be constructed for the tubercular, the paralytic, and the demented classes. For this purpose it is possible some of the temporary barracks might be built over and used. The number and size of these buildings would depend upon the number of patients who could be provided for.

4th. That at least two smaller cottages, one for each sex, of good construction, should be built for chronic pay-patients or others who could be best provided for in such buildings.

5th. That there should be built an administration building, with refectory building in the rear. It may be necessary to build, in connection with this, two small ward buildings for the patients not heretofore provided for, the size to depend upon the number of patients left to be provided for. We arrive at this by a process of elimination; first, providing for all who would be better off in cottages, and housing the remainder in such a building. This building, or group of buildings,

should be of steel construction, and not over two stories high. The old brick could be used for the curtain walls, if laid in cement mortar. The better-class cottages could also be constructed in a similar manner, and the material on the ground used.

6th. That two cottages, one for male and one for female nurses, should be built. A nurse, when off duty, should not be compelled to eat and sleep in the wards with the patients.

7th. The Superintendent should be provided with a separate residence; and at least one, and possibly more, of the assistant physicians. This is now done at both Stockton and Napa hospitals, but we think smaller and less pretentious homes should be provided, like the cottage for the Superintendent at Highlands.

We believe the Superintendent and Managers will work out plans along this line that will be much in advance of anything we have heretofore had, and be a credit to the State. Agnews Hospital should be rebuilt on a scale large enough to take care of the patients now credited to it, about 900, including those at home on leave of absence, and rather more than the normal increase; because until some rebuilding is done no patients can be received, and after that it should be allowed to receive more than the normal increase.

4. MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. B. TRUMAN, <i>President</i>	San Francisco.
E. B. MARTINELLI	San Rafael.
W. A. S. FOSTER	Willits.
JOHN S. McNAB	Ukiah.
GEORGE D. CLARK	San Francisco.
E. W. KING, M.D., Medical Superintendent.	

The number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1906, was 698, of whom 483 were men and 215 were women, and 14 on parole. The increase in the two years was 83.

Among the improvements noted here is the colony for tubercular patients. Originally this was started with seven tents as an experiment. The experiment succeeded. Patients and attendants, hesitating at first to go to the tent colony during the rainy season, could not, after a short time, be coaxed back. Since then, five wood cottages, built cheaply of lumber dressed on both sides and painted inside and out, have been added. Other patients have been moved to this colony. These patients get more air and sunshine and enjoy a sort of free outdoor life not possible in a ward. They are healthier and happier. The buildings and sufficient ground in connection are surrounded by a high wire fence, which keeps patients from straying away.

Superintendent King, in his annual report, speaking of this tent camp, says:

We have in this camp at present 69 patients, which is a little more than it was designed to hold. The results of treatment at this camp during the past year show that outdoor life is not only better for tubercular patients, but also for those who are mentally unsound, and I might add for the sane as well.

Dr. R. A. Cushman, First Assistant Physician, who has had charge of this camp since it was opened, reports as follows: "The general health of the outdoor patients has been better than those who sleep on the wards. The only cases of pneumonia that we have had in camp have been hypostatic in patients who were weak or old, demented and bedridden. No cases of lung or bronchial inflammation have so far occurred in camp, while our greatest mortality during the winter months on the wards is from pneumonia. This is not said to cast reflection on the sanitary condition of the wards, for they are well kept and well ventilated, but rather to show that patients who spend most of their time out of doors are remarkably free from colds and from bronchial and lung diseases.

"It has also been found that old men and the demented patients who are inclined to be filthy have remarkably improved when given an opportunity to have a continuous outdoor life. Their general health is much improved and they are more cleanly in their habits and are much more contented and happy than when confined to the wards.

"This camp, which can easily accommodate 80 patients, was built at a cost of \$3,600, or \$60 per bed—about one-tenth of the cost of beds in ward buildings.

"Since the camp was opened three tubercular cases have become sane and have been discharged. At the time of their discharge they had no fever, no cough, the chest dullness had practically disappeared, and they had increased in weight. At the present time we have three active tubercular cases and twelve tubercular cases improved. None of the improved cases have had any fever for several months: they have no cough and most of them are gaining in weight.

"All the demented cases in camp have shown marked improvement, except the cases of paresis, and we think even in these cases their lives have been much prolonged.

"This tent plant, which was built for the accommodation of our male tuberculous cases, has proved of great value to that class of cases. It has done more, it has demonstrated its value as a place for the care and treatment of a large class of chronic insane, and I can see no reason why with some modification acute cases could not be cared for in the same manner and with advantage to the patients. In our California climate such buildings could be utilized for a farm colony of chronic cases, and for epileptic colonies with great benefit to the patients and economy to the State. In these tent colonies everything that reminds one of a prison is eliminated. The patients have more freedom, there are no locks except the one on the gate entrance, and this is simply to keep the old and demented patients from wandering away."

An assembly building has been constructed, connecting the administration building with the ward buildings. The chapel and amusement hall are on the second floor, and offices and much needed rooms on the first floor.

A hothouse 20 by 50 feet has also been added to the equipment. The capacity of the reservoir has been increased by the addition of six feet to the height of the dam. It is now estimated that this reservoir will impound between ten and eleven million gallons of water.

The agricultural department has improved during the two years. The dairy has increased and is being graded up by pure Holstein blood. Considerable new land has been cleared, the acreage in alfalfa increased, and a good poultry plant established. The farm produced last year the vegetables needed at the hospital, hay more than sufficient for the

stock, and an abundance of milk and eggs. The steward estimates the value of the farm products for last year at \$16,299.67.

This hospital suffered from the earthquake of April 18th. The tower on the administration building, which was of steel frame and extended down through the walls of the building into the foundation, was not in any way framed into the building. It did not vibrate in unison with the rest of the building, and the brick walls to which it was attached by brickwork only were torn to pieces. The outer walls of this building were also badly cracked, these cracks in some instances extending to the ground. The foundation at one corner has also settled. Our opinion is that this building can not be repaired so as to render it safe. Some of the gables in the ward building are badly damaged, but these can all be repaired and would, if repaired, be as safe as ever.

There are at the corners of the ward buildings brick towers in which are placed water tanks. These towers are badly damaged and are a menace to the building. They should be taken down to below the roof and these tanks removed.

The ward buildings, the administration building, and the amusement hall are all separate buildings, connected with each other by corridors joined to the main walls of the buildings. The connecting corridors are damaged. The new amusement hall building seems to have suffered no damage. These damages, except to the administration building, can be repaired and the buildings made as safe as before. The administration building, however, should be rebuilt. No repairs can render it safe. This building cost about \$60,000, but was too cheaply built. It was a case of trying to build a \$100,000 building for \$60,000. Strength was sacrificed in its construction to bring it within the limit of the appropriation. There are evidently the same defects of construction as at Agnews. We believe that had the same earthquake shock visited this hospital as did Agnews, there would have been a similar destruction.

The Legislature, at its extra session, appropriated \$30,000 to meet earthquake emergencies at this hospital. The tower on the ward buildings with the water tanks will be removed and a steel tower constructed away from the buildings to carry these tanks. The damages are being repaired and the buildings again put back into condition.

This hospital has sufficient in its contingent fund to build one cottage, and it is proposed to construct without delay a cottage for acute and convalescent females. This cottage is to be equipped for treatment by hydrotherapy. The Managers will ask an appropriation for furniture for this cottage. They will also ask an appropriation for a similar cottage for the treatment of male patients.

The increase during the next two years will probably not exceed 100, and these two cottages will provide for it.

The number of attendants must be increased to provide for the new cottages, probably four or five for each cottage.

5. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. P. CLARK, <i>President</i>	Riverside.
JOHN MCGONIGLE	Ventura.
H. B. WILSON	Redlands.
J. W. A. OFF	Los Angeles.
G. P. ADAMS	Los Angeles.
A. P. WILLIAMSON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.	

The number of patients June 30, 1906, was 889, of whom 577 were men and 312 were women, and 44 on parole. The increase over two years ago is 109. The number on parole, however, has been reduced. It was in 1904, 100; in 1906, but 44. This makes a net increase of patients under commitment of only 53. The number on parole at the time of last report was too large.

This hospital has made many improvements since our last report. At that time the hospital was greatly overcrowded and many patients were sleeping on the floor. An appropriation of \$65,000 was made for a new wing to be built on the east end. The appropriation for the central administration building was previously made, but this building has been constructed, furnished, and occupied since our last report. The new east wing will soon be ready for occupancy. The completion of these two wings completes the main building. It is now symmetrical and no more wings should be added. A cottage accommodating forty-four female patients has also been built and is now occupied. A cottage for nurses and two small cottages for the tubercular are now being erected. These cottages are all built from the contingent fund. The construction of these buildings relieves the congested condition. It will still be full, however, and provision must be made for future increase.

The kitchen has been practically rebuilt, rearranged, and renovated, and now has a greatly improved appearance. Much attention is given by the Superintendent to diet, and a new dietary schedule has been made, balanced on a scientific basis. The food is well prepared and given in variety, and care is taken not to give certain things on certain days, so that patients will not know until they reach the table what is to be served at that meal. The only exception is fish on Fridays.

A complete telephone exchange connecting the various parts and departments of the institution has been installed; fire protection has been greatly improved by additional apparatus, an alarm system and frequent fire drills; ditches to carry off storm water have been constructed and two new 75-horsepower boilers have been put into place and two others rebuilt.

There have also been built some modern sanitary pig-pens, and they have now the best facilities for raising pork of any of our hospitals.

A training school for nurses was established nearly two years ago, and has been productive of good results. The establishment of the nurses' training school makes the work of caring for the insane a profession instead of an occupation.

The older buildings of this hospital were poorly constructed. The roof framing on some of them is defective, and in case of an earthquake these roofs would be almost sure to push out the walls, none too well built. In one instance the walls are already pushed out. It probably would not take a severe earthquake to cause the collapse of this building, and the safety of the inmates demands an early reconstruction. These roofs also leak badly. The Board of Managers estimate the cost of this reconstruction at \$16,000.

The institution also needs cottages for the treatment and care of the acute insane, as more fully treated in subsequent pages of this report.

The increase in the number of patients over two years ago will call for a larger support fund, and there will also be necessary at least six to eight additional employés.

6. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE STATE HOSPITALS.

The insane hospitals of the State are in good condition, well managed, and the inmates well cared for. This statement can not, however, be fully applied to Agnews, where the physical conditions are bad; but the institution is, and has been, well managed, and the inmates, considering the circumstances, are receiving good care. But we have too much in the past considered our duty done when we supplied the physical wants of our insane patients. Our insane hospitals have been places for the detention of the chronic insane and not places for the treatment of insanity as a disease.

In fact, insanity has been treated as a crime and not as a disease. An insane man is arrested on a complaint and warrant by the sheriff of the county, and too frequently taken to the county jail. He is then taken before a court, tried as a criminal, and committed to the insane prison on an indeterminate sentence. He is then taken to the hospital by the sheriff, to whom the Superintendent gives his receipt. The whole proceedings are after the manner of criminal proceedings. Is it to be wondered at that the patient frequently thinks he is in prison, charged with a crime of which he is innocent? What a handicap this is to the medical treatment of the patient for the disease of insanity. It is not singular that there are so few recoveries.

In our last report we advised, as one step in the removal of the methods of commitment of insane from criminal proceedings, that attendants be sent from the hospital for patients who are found insane. It was the privilege of some of our members to attend the Sheriffs' Con-

vention at San José last April and take part in a discussion of this question and hear their side of the matter. The sheriffs think that when they are called upon to go out and apprehend a violent patient and take care of him until his examination, frequently from two to four days, they can as well take him to the hospital. In some counties it would take a nurse two days to get to the patient if the nearest hospital were notified by telegraph when commitment was made, during which time the sheriff must hold the patient. He could get to the hospital with the patient as soon as the nurse could get to the place where the patient was held. These matters are important to be considered, and we are pleased to note them here.

This does not, however, change the fact that the whole proceeding smacks too much of the criminal and has a bad effect upon the patient. If a man is found by a physician to have the smallpox it is not necessary to get out a warrant and send down a sheriff to arrest him and then take him before a judge before he is confined in a pesthouse. He is usually taken right off on the spot and the question of his consent not thought of. Insanity is not a contagious disease like smallpox, but it is a dangerous disease and an insane person is a dangerous person in the community. There is no more reason why such a person should not be confined against his will in a hospital for the treatment of insanity than there is why a man should not be confined against his will in a hospital for the treatment of smallpox. This proceeding is a relic of the dark ages and should be abandoned as soon as possible. When two physicians who have been licensed by the State decide that a patient is insane he should be removed at once to a hospital for treating the insane by any friend whom the family or physicians may select, or better by the attendant, when possible, coming from the hospital after the patient. That a sane person would be sent to a State hospital and kept there to get him out of the way is, at least in this State, impossible. It could only be done as the result of a conspiracy that would involve too many persons to be practicable, and even such a contingency could be easily safeguarded. It may be said that some persons would be sent to the insane hospital who were not insane, but it can be answered, that is done now with all our well-regulated criminal machinery.

The facilities for treating insanity as a disease should be improved in all our State hospitals. On the first of last April there were in this State under commitment as insane 6,073 persons. As compared with other states:

California has.....	1 in 270 of population.
New York has.....	1 in 300 of population.
Ohio has.....	1 in 438 of population.
Minnesota has.....	1 in 447 of population.
Michigan has.....	1 in 464 of population.
Iowa has.....	1 in 555 of population.

We stand at the head of the progressive states in the number of insane to the population.

Without entering into a discussion of the causes contributing to make so large an insane population in this State, one thing is evident, that if we fail to effect cures, there is a constant accumulation of chronic patients in our hospitals, which, in a period of years, makes a large aggregation.

While many patients arrive at the hospital too late to be benefited by medical treatment, yet among the acute cases the number of recoveries may be largely increased by proper methods of treatment. We can at least reduce our insane population by the number of cures we can effect. Our hospitals are now greatly overcrowded and are not provided with the proper facilities for treatment. They are too much houses of detention and not enough hospitals for treatment. Each hospital should, at an early date, be provided either with two cottages, one for each sex, or with one arranged for both sexes, for treatment of acute cases. These cottages should have all the modern appliances for the best recognized treatment. Each hospital should also be provided with a cottage for male and another for female convalescent cases. For these hopeful cases we should make the best provision, for the far larger number of them can no doubt be cured with proper treatment.

Money liberally spent in curing the insane, if effective, will, in the end, prove an economy to the State in not only returning citizens to society, but because if not cured they become charges during life at a large aggregate cost to the State, variously estimated at from \$2,000 to \$6,000 for each patient.

For the larger part of our insane population, the chronic insane, those who have passed to the point where special treatment is no longer beneficial, less expensive buildings can be provided. With the exception of the two classes of cottages above mentioned, any further enlargement at any of our insane hospitals, Agnews excepted, should be by smaller and more cheaply constructed cottages. For the tubercular, paralytic, and demented classes, cottages could be made of wood, and for this purpose we commend the arrangement at Mendocino Hospital, where sixty patients have been housed at an expense of but \$3,600. (See page 60.)

Our insane hospitals in this, as well as in most of the other states, represent a style of architecture which, for this purpose, belongs to a past age. They satisfy a demand for an imposing public building in the community. They were built for the people on the outside to look at and have pride in, but not for the comfort of the poor unfortunates who must perchance spend their lives in them. To these people they are huge bastiles. While imposing in appearance, they are poorly constructed. Agnews proved a veritable death-trap. We do not know

that the others are any better. It is probable that if an earthquake of equal force should overtake one of them the results would be as bad. A little more force this time at Mendocino Hospital, or at the Home for Feeble-Minded, would probably have repeated in each of these institutions the story of Agnews.

This earthquake has for us lessons which should not be taught in vain. We can build to provide against such calamities, and the duty is plain that we should do so. Conclusive evidence is found in the class of buildings that did withstand the earthquake shock. On this architects and structural engineers are generally agreed. For larger buildings steel construction should be used; for smaller buildings properly reinforced concrete has proven good. A good wood building is to be preferred to the kind of brick buildings we have been building in the past. We do not believe any building for insane should be more than two stories in height, and we further believe that no large buildings should ever again be constructed for the insane in this State; and towers should not be tolerated.

There should be more systematic and thorough supervision of construction. It is now evident that no cement was put into mortar even where the specifications called for it, and generally the construction was "skinned." It might be well in contracts for the State to furnish the cement, and then there would be much less temptation to leave it out.

The increase in the number of insane patients in our State hospitals during the last two years has been 248; but including the 101 which were killed at Agnews, and which calamity we do not expect to repeat, the increase would have been 349. Two years ago, however, 100 patients in Southern California Hospital were out on parole. This was a large number, and many were sent out earlier than they should have been, because of the crowded condition of the hospital. On June 30th last, only 44 were out on parole. This will make the actual increase in the number of insane 293 for the two years. This number has been growing each year. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, this increase was 224. We conclude that the increase to reckon on and provide for during the next two years will exceed 300.

7. HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT A. POPPE, <i>President</i>	Sonoma.
REV. A. C. BANE	San Francisco.
C. E. HAVEN	Santa Rosa.
S. C. IRVING	San Francisco.
REV. WM. LYONS	Menlo Park.
WM. J. G. DAWSON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.	

The number of patients in this Home on June 30, 1906, was 322 male and 261 female, total 583, and 11 on parole. The increase in two

years has been 70. This increase simply means that more cottages have been provided.

Since our last report the hospital building has been completed and is now in use. Also, the Lux cottage, built by a donation from Mrs. Miranda W. Lux, and which accommodates 19 women. The three small cottages, connected by a sun corridor so as to be practically one building, have been completed, and accommodate 42 boys. A good reservoir, water mains, hose and hydrants, have also been constructed and give the buildings good fire protection. The main building has been repaired, and before the earthquake was in good condition on the boys' side. The girls' side was still in bad repair. Plastering was off in places and one water-closet was out of commission. The institution is not supplied with sufficient regular help to keep up repairs.

The farm lands are large in area, but poor in quality. There are, however, good orchards and vineyards, and the production of fruit is large. They put up and dry for their own use, and some has been marketed. The dairy is good, and consists of seventy-three cows. A new dairyman was added last year. The dairy facilities are poor and an appropriation is to be asked for a new dairy. It is needed. A poultry plant, costing \$600, was installed last year and has been fairly successful. The total product of the farm for the past two years has been \$23,280.

The Home suffered severely from the earthquake. In the construction of the main building, gables and stone ornaments around the roof played a prominent part. Upon these the earthquake apparently took revenge, for the gables are all out and the stone ornaments are on the ground. The chimneys are off and some of them crashed through the roof and down to the lower floor. The foundations, however, are good, and probably all the walls up to the top of the first story, and some of them to the top of the second story. The cottage for epileptic boys supported fourteen tall chimneys, all of which fell, smashing the slate roof and some of them went through the building itself. This building has been condemned and the inmates also moved into temporary barracks. The other cottages and smaller buildings were more or less damaged. The Board of Managers have had builders go over the buildings and these have estimated the cost of putting the same back into their original condition at \$128,215. The Legislature, at its extra session, made an emergency appropriation of \$72,500 for these repairs. The work of repairing this damage is not yet completed. It is being done by day's work, and from present appearances we believe the State has saved money by this method. It was not expected when the appropriation was made, that it would be sufficient to complete the work. It will not, but it will go farther than was expected.

The plastering fell off in the new hospital before it was finished and also in the cottages, because of poor quality. Fortunately it was too

poor and fell before the contractor got his pay, and he had to replace it, but he was not required to replace the finishing of the woodwork which his bad work had destroyed.

The last Legislature appropriated \$17,500 for a cottage for females and \$3,000 for a cottage for attendants. These cottages have been delayed on account of the extra work caused by the earthquake, but will be begun as soon as possible.

There is now a waiting list of 139; that is, that many applications for admission are now on file, and these applicants can not be received until more room is provided. The most of these are low-grade cases and are being kept outside under serious difficulties. The necessity for providing for them is urgent, and it is of the utmost importance that the State provide at this session of the Legislature for housing accommodations for at least 150 more inmates at this Home.

This is not only a home for the care and training of children, but is also a home for the custodial care of adults. Of the number now in the institution, 190 are children, about 350 in middle life, and 50 in the period of old age.

The children who are sent there are of all grades of intellect, from the dull child down to the idiot. The education and training must fit the capacity of the child, and if properly done many who would remain in the custodial class can be lifted to self-care. The school is not properly supplied with teachers, and is therefore failing to do the educational work demanded. The number of teachers has been cut down from eight in times past to two. There are at present 132 children in school. Of these, only 40 get two hours daily in school, and the remainder only one hour per day. There are two reasons for this short time in school. It takes all of the time of the teachers to do this much, and from lack of sufficient help these children are required to do the detail work of the institution; that is, those who have sufficient mental capacity must take care of those who are incapable of self-care. In order, therefore, to do the school work that ought to be done it is necessary to provide more teachers and more help. Better school equipment is also needed.

There is also a larger number of epileptics. This class requires special care and should be separated from the others, among whom they are a menace. With proper handling and training they will come nearly to self-support. Several of our states have separate institutions for this class. The site at Eldridge, containing 1,660 acres, is sufficiently large to provide a separate colony for epileptics. In providing additional housing for the Home we would recommend that two cottages for epileptics, to accommodate at least fifty each, be provided for and located on the east side of the railroads, making this a separate colony. This would make available at the Home that much room for new cases now awaiting reception. These cottages may be of wood, and the two should be built and equipped for \$15,000.

At present the low-grade adult women are housed in barracks, but will be moved into the second floor over the kitchen as soon as repairs are completed. These women had previously been kept there, but were driven out by earthquake damage. They never got out on the ground, but were constantly kept housed, because being low-grade it was difficult to get them down stairs and up again. These quarters are now too small for this class. A new building, not too expensive, should be provided for them and large enough to accommodate from fifty to seventy-five. It should be convenient to the other buildings.

Physicians are generally agreed that feeble-mindedness is inherited, and that a feeble-minded mother especially will bear feeble-minded offspring. This fact, taken in connection with the fact that a feeble-minded girl, incapable of self-protection, is frequently the victim of passionate, brutal men, and that from such source spring many illegitimate children, shows the importance of segregating from the community all feeble-minded women of child-bearing age and making them the wards of the State. We have many of this class at Eldridge. There are many more at large, adding yearly to the degenerate classes of the State. It is reported that one woman of this type has given birth to her seventh child in the county hospital, and, unlike the woman at the well, she has not yet had her first husband.

There is room enough at Eldridge for this class when buildings are provided. They should be isolated from the other classes and industries provided for them. The gardens and orchards will furnish some congenial work for women. Other industries can be added as conditions warrant, so that this class of women may be made nearly self-sustaining. They will be much better off and the State protected from what is now an increasing stream of pauperism and crime.

The Board of Managers have asked for an appropriation of \$70,000 for an administration building. The original plan of the main building is not complete. The wings, three in number, are all built, but the center and administration part has never been built. The construction of this central portion is essential to the general symmetry of the building and for convenience of administration. It will also liberate for use of inmates many rooms now occupied for administration, and furnish educational capacity for sixty. This building should be built whenever the Legislature can see its way clear to provide the necessary funds.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

1. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. RALSTON, <i>President</i>	Berkeley.
JOHN W. RICHARDS, <i>Vice-President</i>	Berkeley.
W. W. GARTHWAITE.....	Oakland.
WIGGINTON E. CREED.....	Oakland.
FRANK M. WILSON.....	Berkeley.

WARRING WILKINSON, Principal.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the school June 30, 1906, was as follows: Deaf boys, 73; deaf girls, 66; blind boys, 36; blind girls, 34; total, 209. This is 2 less than were on the rolls two years ago. This is the number remaining after graduation at the close of the year and before the new pupils had entered.

There were graduated and discharged during the two years pupils as follows: Deaf boys, 30; deaf girls, 19; blind boys, 16; blind girls, 9; total, 74.

No new buildings have been built since our last report. The earthquake did some damage and \$8,500 has been spent on its repair. There is still the tower with its arches broken and some of the keystones fallen out. It should be removed or its height much reduced as soon as possible. In its present condition it would not require a very strong shock to cause it to collapse.

This school does some mechanical work, cultivates about three acres of garden, keeps a dairy of twenty-two cows, and its orchards furnish much of the fruit the pupils use.

Of this, the completeness of all our State institutions in its equipment and among the very best in its management, only words of commendation are due. The training given here is chiefly educational on lines closely similar to those followed in schools of like grade for normal pupils. If any change of policy were to be suggested, it would be in the direction of some addition to the industrial side of the training now existing. This suggestion is pointed by what is said in regard to the Home for the Adult Blind.

The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is somewhat restless under the supervision of this Board. The passage of an Act by the last Legis-

lature was secured, having for its ostensible object the removal of this institution from the supervision of this Board. The removal, however, was to be accomplished by implication and not by specific enactment. After the adjournment of the last Legislature the Principal declined to render reports, and denied the right of this Board to ask for them. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, which was duly given, holding that the Act in question did not change the relation before existing.

The contention is that the institution is not charitable, but educational. This is an institution that has for its object the education of the deaf and the blind. To accomplish this purpose buildings are constructed, providing for housing and feeding these pupils. As long as this is done at State expense the institution must be charitable as well as educational. If this contention was to be accepted, then the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children and the Whittier State School could, with equal justice, claim to be educational, and not charitable institutions.

In other states, institutions for the education of the deaf and the blind are classified as charitable. In some of these states the same contention has arisen, and has been decided against the institutions. We appreciate the feeling which prompts this objection against being classified with the charitable institutions, but we do not see how it can cease to be charitable until the pupils pay for their housing and board. We think it is to the interest of the State that this institution should remain under the supervision of this Board.

2. HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. IRISH, <i>President</i>	Oakland.
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, <i>Vice-President</i>	Oakland.
SOL. KAHN	Oakland.
H. C. CAPWELL	Oakland.
J. W. SCOTT.....	Oakland.

JOSEPH SANDERS, Superintendent.

The number of inmates in the Home remains about the same throughout the two years, namely, 111. This is the capacity of the Home, and the number can not well be increased until there are increased accommodations.

The earthquake did some damage, which has been repaired at a cost of \$1,900, and the buildings left in a better condition than before.

At the last regular session the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for a new industrial building. This building is now in process of construction. The original plan called for brick, but since the earthquake

the plan has been changed and it will now be built of wood. It is expected that this building will accommodate at their work about 250 persons, or more than double the present number which the dormitories can accommodate.

Up to the means and appliances afforded by the State, and within the lines within which public care for the blind has thus far been confined, this institution is well administered. The premises are wholesome; the management intelligent; discipline humane; atmosphere genial; and results all that could, under existing conditions and standards, be hoped for.

It is, however, a fact which should be known, that in sociological and philanthropic circles, both of our own country and abroad, it is becoming more and more a grave question whether present conditions for the adult blind are all they should be, and whether present lines of effort for this class of unfortunates should not be very considerably widened. Several of the Eastern states have taken up this matter—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and perhaps others. Notably in New York and Massachusetts, State commissions for investigating the conditions and needs of the blind have been appointed and have been some time at work, and with highly important results. In 1903 the commissions were raised in these two states, and recently reports have been submitted. From the findings of the two bodies—which have many points in common—it is officially learned:

First—That the large majority of the blind are not those of school age, twenty and under, but that the great majority of those now over twenty lost their sight in adult life.

Second—That the sightless adult men and women, to a very great extent, have no opportunities for industrial training, and are thereby heavily handicapped.

The Massachusetts report, made up from preliminary returns of the State census of 1905, from record cases in Boston and its immediate vicinity, by the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, from the register kept by the Massachusetts Home Teachers of the Blind, and from a card catalogue prepared by the commission's special agent, makes it appear that out of 778 records only 26.86 per cent became blind before reaching the age of twenty, as against 73.14 per cent who lost sight at twenty or upwards, and 26.61 per cent who were over sixty before blindness came upon them. It was also ascertained that out of 416 blind persons between the ages of twenty and fifty-nine, 14 per cent supported themselves wholly by their own exertions, 28 per cent partly, and 58 per cent were making no exertions at all.

As to the attitude and feeling of at least the more elevated members of this helpless class, the following from Helen Keller, the educated deaf, dumb and blind girl, may be in place:

(From a letter to the Boston Evening Transcript, November 11, 1905.)

Imagine the despair and impotence that overwhelm one stricken blind. To the active man light is life itself. In the light he has learned his trade. He has known his family and his friends by the light that shines upon their faces. In the light he has read his books and newspapers, taken his pleasure, walked abroad with his children and gone forth unto his work unafraid, unaided. Blindness obliterates all that he has known. The world is a desert without path or horizon or landmark, and he will never find his way back to work and the active joy of life unless his fellowmen lead him kindly by the hand and guide his groping feet. He must begin life all over again, and he needs assistance at the start. He needs to relearn to use his hands, for he must use them without his eyes. I pray generous citizens to hear the cry of the blind in the wilderness: "Give us opportunity to work, that we may feed, clothe, and shelter ourselves."

(From a letter to the legislative committee on public charities of the Maine Legislature.)

Opportunity to work is what we ask, not charity. The dependent, helpless condition of the blind is their greatest misery. Man is constituted an active being. To get the most out of life he must work. In work lies his highest dignity and his happiness. The man who loses his sight does not lose the rest of his faculties, his desires, his nature. His mind and his heart remain unchanged. Yet suddenly, against his will, contrary to his nature, he is plunged in idleness. He finds himself dependent, helpless. He has known the necessity and the joy of work. He has felt the satisfaction of supporting himself and others. His has been the upright strength of the American citizen who asks of his fellow man no boon except a fair chance. An accident has robbed him of his equality among men. Now we ask the State to restore that equality, to correct, as far as may be, the defect of nature, to give each back to the blind man his independence and usefulness. We know from experience that the blind can be made self-supporting. To assist the blind to attain self-competence not only endows them with happiness, but relieves the State of the burden of their idleness. Contrast the beggar at the street corner with the self-supporting, self-respecting blind citizen, and ask if the transformation from one to the other is not a gain to you and to me as well as a veritable re-creation for him.

The following from F. Park Lewis, M.D., chairman of the New York State Commission for Investigating the Condition of the Blind, 1903-04, is also of weight:

The duty of the State toward those who are or who will be its wards is very clear. It is at once a broad humanity and a good economic policy to prevent mendicancy and to encourage personal endeavor. A man of average intelligence and physical strength, but without means, who loses his sight at thirty years of age, may live until he reaches the full three-score years and ten. Without special training for some kind of work this means forty years of dependency. To maintain such a man will cost at least \$250 per year, and during his lifetime \$10,000 will have been paid out to maintain his almost useless existence. The amount required to sustain him in a poorhouse for one year would be sufficient to give him the training necessary to make him largely, if not wholly, self-supporting. It is a measure, therefore, of financial wisdom on the part of the State to give him the little help now, in order that it may not be obliged to give him the greater help through his whole life long. The State should then establish and maintain, in such centers as may be deemed best, practical work schools in which the blind of both sexes shall have an opportunity of learning some one of the industries that experience has shown them capable of successfully following.

While it is probably impossible for the State just at the present time to take up this increased burden of help for the adult blind, the fact of the imminent desirability for so doing should be made known and kept under the most careful and systematic consideration. A careful consideration of this subject will lead many persons to the conclusion of Mr. Charles F. Campbell, of the Massachusetts Association: "There ought to be fifty lines of industry open to the blind instead of less than ten."

The present capacity of the institution is not adequate to accommodate all who desire to enter and are eligible. There is urgent need of another dormitory as soon as possible to accommodate about one hundred. There is also a need, in connection with this, or as a separate building, of a refectory. The present kitchen and dining-room are scarcely suitable to the present needs and would be inadequate for an increased number.

The expenses during the past two years amounted to \$88,023.93, and the receipts and collections to \$42,221.68. This amount was realized from sales of products manufactured at the Home, and out of this was paid \$10,385.07 wages to inmates and \$28,457.71 for raw materials, making a total of \$38,842.78. The net income from the factory, therefore, was \$3,378.90.

PART II.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—OAKLAND.

FRANK BARNETT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	45
Total in jail during year	579

This jail is old, inadequate, and not in good condition. Classification as provided by statute is not possible. It will soon be replaced, however, by a new one.

The new jail will be on the site of the old one on the Court-House block. It is to be of stone and steel construction, and will contain 12 separate jail departments and a total of 87 cells. It has Sheriff's offices on the first floor of the main part and a Sheriff's residence on the second floor. On the third floor are rooms for the jailer, and separate apartments for the matron connected with the female department. The jail kitchen will also be on this floor. It will be modern and a model of construction and convenience. (See floor plans, pages 112 and 113.)

The Oakland city jail is located under the City Hall. It is crowded and badly arranged and unsanitary. The city needs a new jail in a separate building from the City Hall. It is well to have the police department in the jail building.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN LEANDRO.

W. A. CLARK, M.D., Superintendent.

Average number of patients	339
Total number for the year	1,499
Cost of maintenance for year 1904-05	\$69,904.89
Daily per capita cost	71.8 cents

There is a separate building for hospital purposes, several small cottages for custodial cases, and a cottage for the superintendent.

The hospital building has an operating-room, drug store, and sick and surgical wards. Its construction is excellent and the institution is doing good medical work.

The old people and other indigents are all comfortable and well cared for.

The farm contains 126 acres, of which 50 acres are tillable; a good dairy, also poultry plant, and hog ranch are successfully maintained. The management of this hospital is a credit to the county.

ALPINE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARKLEEVILLE.

CHARLES A. GROVER, Sheriff.

There have been no prisoners during the past year.

The jail is an old one of hewn logs, in the rear of the Court House. It has one room, with two cells and no windows.

There is no county hospital, and no money was paid for indigent relief during the year.

AMADOR COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—JACKSON.

T. K. NORMAN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	5
Total in jail during the year.....	6

The jail is located in the basement of the Court House, which was built in 1864. It consists of two rooms of six and seven cells respectively. These are of masonry, and dark and unhealthy. The prisoners are allowed together in the corridor, and no attempt is made to classify them. There is, however, a separate room for women and one for boys.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—JACKSON.

FRED B. LEMOIN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	51
Total number for year	149
Cost of maintenance for year	\$7,161.84
Daily per capita cost.....	38.5 cents

The building is of brick, two stories, and in good condition. The superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. There is no special provision for the sick, and the help employed is insufficient. The place consists of but 8 acres of land. A few cows, hogs, and chickens are kept.

BUTTE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—OROVILLE.

JAMES M. CHUBBUCK, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	32
Total number of prisoners during year.....	584

This jail is a new one, well built and modern, located in the Court House yard. It has two steel cages, each with five cells and bathroom and three strong rooms. It is well lighted and ventilated. There are three bathtubs, five water-closets, city water and electric lights.

The old county jail, in the basement of the Court House, is used by the constable as a lock-up. Its condition is bad and a menace to the occupants of the Court House. It should be discontinued and torn out.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—THERMALITO.

J. V. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	127½
Total number for year.....	572
Cost of maintenance for year, not given.	
Daily per capita cost, not given.	

This hospital is beautifully located three miles northwest of Oroville, on an eminence overlooking the Feather River valley. The main building is frame, two stories high. There are some detached buildings, used by some of the old men who are able to wait upon themselves. It is well supplied with bathrooms and toilets.

The farm consists of 120 acres, about one third of which is in fruit. A beautiful grove of orange trees surrounds the buildings. Horses, cows, and hogs are kept.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN ANDREAS.

GEORGE C. GRAVES, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	7
Total in jail during the year.....	42

The jail is located in the rear of the Court House, and is constructed of planks two inches thick and eight inches wide laid on top of each other and spiked down. There are five cells in one room, and no classification afforded. There is a small building in the back part of the yard, with two cells of similar construction to those in the other building. The premises are fairly clean, and the Sheriff was making the best of bad conditions.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN ANDREAS.

W. T. HARPER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	59½
Total number for the year.....	182
Cost of maintenance for year.....	\$12,841.11
Daily per capita cost.....	59.1 cents

The hospital is located about one mile from town, and consists of a large frame, two-story building, with verandas. It is in good condition. The superintendent has a separate cottage.

The classification is good, as there are about twenty-five rooms. The water supply is from a well on the premises, and seems to be ample. The buildings are lighted by electricity.

The grounds are large, with trees growing. There are about 35 acres in the farm, 15 of which are tillable, the remainder pasture. Horses, cows, swine, and poultry are kept. A small orchard is cultivated, but no garden.

COLUSA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—COLUSA.

J. H. SHERER, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	24
Total prisoners for year.....	37

This jail is a separate building, located in the Court House yard. The Sheriff's offices are in the front part. The building is of brick and wood and about thirty years old. There are three cell-rooms on the first floor—one of four cells and two of three cells each. On the second floor is a cell-room of six cells, a padded cell for insane, and a strong room. The cells on the first floor are steel tanks, with openings in the door and in the top. Prisoners are allowed in the corridors during the day. Bathing and toilet facilities are good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—COLUSA.

JAMES A. WHITE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	20
Total number for the year	110
Cost of maintenance for year, not given.	
Daily per capita cost, not given.	

The hospital grounds are on the banks of the Sacramento River, and are subject to overflow in high water, otherwise the location is a good one.

The buildings were found in good condition, clean, and the place well managed. Some of the buildings had been recently painted. A change in superintendents was made last spring, and our visit was made while the former superintendent, Mr. Kearth, was in charge.

The superintendent's residence and offices are in a separate building located in front of the other buildings. Back of this building is a row of four buildings connected by a covered porch. One of these, just back of the superintendent's building, is the dining-room and kitchen for patients. The other three are ward buildings. A male nurse is employed for the men and a matron for the women.

There are 39 acres, all tillable, in the farm. There is a good orchard and large garden. The grounds around the buildings are planted in trees, now of good size, and present a neat and pleasant appearance.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARTINEZ.

R. R. VEALE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	28
Total prisoners for the year	335

The jail is new, of granite, and two stories. From the exterior it is a fine-looking structure, but the interior arrangement is bad. There is a cell room on each floor, the lower one having a cage of six cells, the upper one an old cage that was apparently left over from a former jail. It is badly arranged. The new cage on the lower floor is of perforated plate, objectionable, and the locking device is a poor one.

There is a room for juveniles and also one for females in the basement. The kitchen for prisoners is also in the basement. The jail is well cared for and in good condition.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARTINEZ.

W. A. RUGG, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	71
Total number of patients for year.....	255
Cost of maintenance for year	\$16,583.40
Daily per capita cost.....	64 cents

This hospital is located about one mile south of Martinez. The buildings are all small and of but one story. The superintendent has a separate cottage.

There is a good operating-room, with provision for surgical and medical cases.

The county owns about 4 acres in this site and rents pasture land adjoining. There is an orchard, vineyard, and garden. Cows and swine are kept. The premises are clean and in good condition.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—CRESCENT CITY.

GEORGE H. CRAWFORD, Sheriff.

Total number of prisoners for year.....	4
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The jail is stone, two stories, and located in the Court House yard. The floors and partitions are of wood. The lower floor is in one room, with a cage of two cells, of grating. The upper floor has three rooms, of plank. Two of these are quite dark and the third absolutely so. This jail does not permit of the separation of prisoners as required by law. There have, however, not been enough prisoners this last year to classify. The tramp leaves this county out of his itinerary—meals too far apart, and no brake-beams.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—CRESCENT CITY.

H. F. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	17½
Total number for year	27
Cost of maintenance.....	\$3,637.51
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	57 cents

The hospital is located less than a mile out of Crescent City. The buildings are one-story high, a part being nearly new, but a portion are very old. The quarters for the women are very comfortable. The one male ward is not in good condition. There are also some cabins outside where some old miners camp. The men were required to wait on themselves and take care of their own quarters.

The farm consists of 110 acres, and furnishes all the milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables used.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—PLACERVILLE.

A. S. BOSQUIT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	3
Total in jail during year	28

The jail is old, and located in the basement of the Court House. It was built about fifty years ago and is now one of the poorest in the State. The county has few prisoners, however, and keeps those serving sentence separate from those awaiting trial, and women from men; but the jail does not admit of further classification.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—PLACERVILLE.

DR. S. H. RANTZ, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	51½
Total patients for the year	115
Total cost of maintenance for the year not reported.	

The hospital site consists of 5½ acres within the limits of the village. The buildings are in the main old, and considerably out of repair. The steward has a separate cottage, in good condition.

The number of patients has decreased in two years, but it is yet large. The provision for the sick is not good, and no nurses are employed.

FRESNO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—FRESNO.

J. D. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	41
Total in jail during year.....	1,935

This jail is built of brick, and has three cell rooms with nine, nine and eight cells respectively. In addition there is a large room for

vagrants and two rooms for women and one for witnesses. The county jail is used also for a city jail, and a large number of city prisoners pass through. The sanitary conditions are good and the jail well kept.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FRESNO.

GEORGE H. BLAND, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	129
Total number for year	1,036
Cost of maintenance	\$41,132.07
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	87.3 cents

This county has a new county hospital built in the Mission style of architecture. The appearance is beautiful and a very fine and expensive approach has been constructed. This is for visitors and not for the inmates. The building is too small, and could not accommodate all the patients when completed. A large number of the indigents are still in the old buildings on the fair grounds.

Census of December 31st was not given. The average number of patients is therefore too low and per capita cost too high.

We believe that the first consideration in a county hospital is the comfort and convenience of the inmates, and that these should never be sacrificed for appearances.

GLENN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WILLOWS.

J. H. BAILEY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	2½
Total number in jail during year	22

The building is a small one-story brick, with one cell room and lighted by a skylight. There is also one separate room. In this jail it is not possible to give the legal classification. It was in fairly good condition.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WILLOWS.

W. I. LEAKE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	16½
Total patients for year	101
Cost of maintenance	\$5,025.00
Daily per capita cost	83.4 cents

The hospital, a large two-story frame building, is located about one mile northeast of the town. The building is large, of wood, and has ten rooms for inmates. It is in a bad state of repair. Plastering is off and the backs of some of the fireplaces are badly broken. Two back outside stairways provide fire-escapes from the second story.

The site consists of 20 acres of land.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—EUREKA.**

N. G. LINDSAY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	5
Total in jail during year.....	120

The jail is in the basement of the Court House and is very unsatisfactory. The Supervisors have already commenced arrangements for the construction of a new jail, which will be modern in every particular.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—EUREKA.

D. H. MCFARLAN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	67
Total number for year.....	185
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital has a site of 20 acres, about two miles southeast of the Court House. The building is a large imposing frame, two stories in height, with three wings extending to the rear, each one story. There are four large wards, with *large rooms* and about ten small rooms. The superintendent and family have rooms in the building.

About twelve acres are used for gardens, which are well kept and productive.

INYO COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—INDEPENDENCE.**

CHARLES A. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	4½
Total in jail during year.....	46

The jail occupies a room on the first floor of the Court House. There are four tanks for cells, with no conveniences, and dark. There is no classification and prisoners are not safe from fire.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BIG PINE.

C. W. EVERETT, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	10
Total patients for year.....	26
Cost of maintenance.....	\$1,200.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	33 cents

Since our last visit a new hospital has been built. We are unable to describe it, as the law has not been complied with requiring a copy of the plans to be submitted to this Board. It is located in the north end of the county, and a long distance from the Court House.

KERN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—BAKERSFIELD.

J. W. KELLY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	43
Total in jail during year	576

This jail is on a plan similar to the Stockton jail, built in the form of a tower, with cages circular in shape. There are three cell rooms with cages, and in addition seven strong rooms. There are plenty of bathtubs and water-closets, electric lights and steam heat. Classification is maintained, but not separate confinement in daytime.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BAKERSFIELD.

FRANZ BUCKREUS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	38½
Total number of patients for year	349
Cost of maintenance	\$12,283.71
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	87.4 cents

In the western portion of the city is the county hospital. It comprises a central building, with two wings, and built of wood. The buildings are nearly new, and in good condition. Much attention is given to the sick cases, and three nurses are employed. The site consists of but 6 acres of land.

KINGS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—HANFORD.

W. V. BUCKNER, SHERIFF.

Average number of prisoners	14
Total number for the year	269

The jail is built of brick and stone, and lighted by a skylight. There are two cell rooms and eight cells. The sanitary conditions are good, and it is fairly safe from fire. Prisoners are kept in their cages, but not confined in their cells, nor are they classified as required by law.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—HANFORD.

W. B. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	11
Total patients for year	50
Cost of maintenance	\$3,415.81
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	85 cents

A mile east of town, on 10 acres of nearly worthless alkali land, is located the county hospital. The buildings are of wood, with eleven rooms for inmates. They are well kept and in good condition, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

LAKE COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—LAKEPORT.****JOHN P. MOORE, Sheriff.**

Average number of prisoners.....	1½
Total in jail during year	17

The jail consists of a room and two cells in an addition to the rear of the Court House. There is no classification, and no place for women or juveniles. It is old and has outlived its usefulness.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—LAKEPORT.**H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent.**

Average number of patients.....	5
Total patients for year.....	15
Cost of maintenance, no report.	

The county contracts with the superintendent to board and care for the county poor at 75 cents daily per capita. He furnishes house, board and care, but not physician or medicine.

The premises were in fair condition and the inmates getting ordinary care.

LASSEN COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—SUSANVILLE.****T. W. WILSON, Sheriff.**

Total in jail during year.....	7
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The jail has not improved since our last report, and is hardly fit for use. It is dark, poorly ventilated, unsanitary, and has no classification. There are two rooms, one of which has two cells, and the other none.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SUSANVILLE.**J. E. BASS, Superintendent.**

Average number of patients.....	7½
Total number of patients for year.....	11
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital consists of an old dwelling house, occupied by the superintendent, and a new building, containing *four* rooms, used for the patients. The premises are clean and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

The farm of 160 acres is about 95 per cent waste, and there is barely land enough for a garden and pasture for the necessary cows.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—LOS ANGELES.

W. A. WHITE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	151½
Total in jail during year.....	2,307

This jail is well built, but not well planned. It lacks classification. The cell house proper is one large room, in which are two cages with a passageway between them. These cages are three stories high, and have central corridors, into which the cells on both sides open. The cages are dark, and the cell doors are left open during the day. The prisoners, therefore, on each floor of a cage, fifteen or more in number, are allowed together. As communication by note or even word of mouth is not difficult, we have many of the evils of the congregate system. On the upper floor of the main building are cells for "trusties," who do the work about the building, a dining-room and general kitchen. In a separate room are five cells for women, in charge of a matron. The first floor of the main building is used for sheriff's and jailer's offices. On the second floor are the rooms of the turnkeys. The old jail is used for a juvenile detention home.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—LOS ANGELES.

DR. D. C. BARBER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	224
Total number for year.....	2,587
Cost of maintenance.....	\$69,737.35
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	85.3 cents

This county maintains a hospital for the indigent sick and a county farm for the custodial indigents. Since our last report new hospital buildings have been completed. There are two buildings, with two wards each, and a third building for contagious diseases, containing about fifty rooms. These new buildings are of brick. The old wood buildings must be used for some time to come, as there are not sufficient accommodations in the new. A separate cottage is provided for the superintendent.

COUNTY FARM—DOWNEY.

G. S. CLARKE, Superintendent.

Average number of inmates.....	198
Total number for year.....	370
Cost of maintenance.....	\$32,933.67
Daily per capita cost.....	45.5 cents

The county cares for its poor on a good 300-acre farm. The buildings for the men are located around a hollow square, and are of brick. The women's building is some distance away. All are pleasantly situated, and the premises and inmates are well cared for. The farm is a pro-

ductive one. Thirty acres are in oranges and twenty in garden. A large dairy is kept, and the surplus of milk goes to the hospital. The total produce furnished the hospital last year was of the value of nearly \$6,000. In addition, over \$10,000 was realized from live stock and oranges sold.

MADERA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MADERA.

J. M. JONES, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	7½
Total number for year.....	348

This jail is a stone building, nearly new. The front part has two stories, but the rear, containing the main cage, is one story. There are five cells and three strong rooms. Legal classification is impossible.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MADERA.

DR. W. C. REED, Superintendent and County Physician.

C. A. DUNN, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	33½
Total number for year.....	201
Cost of maintenance.....	\$7,011.80
Daily per capita cost.....	57.3 cents.

The building is of wood, one story and high basement, with a porch the whole length of the front, about 120 feet. There are five wards. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. The toilet facilities are not sufficient, and the steward in charge has to keep the female patients in the same rooms occupied by his family, which is unjust to both.

There are 40 acres of very poor land in the farm.

MARIN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN RAFAEL.

W. P. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	11½
Total in jail during year.....	407

In the basement of the Court House may be found the county jail. The building is old, of brick, stone and wood. The jail is fairly well kept, but its sanitary condition is not good. It has steam heat, gas, and water. There is the legal classification, but prisoners are allowed the liberty of the cage during daytime.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN RAFAEL.

W. F. JONES, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	32
Total number for year.....	76
Cost of maintenance.....	\$14,490.00
Daily per capita cost.....	\$1.24

The hospital farm of 100 acres is located about six miles northwest the Court House. The buildings are of wood, and in fair condition.

Some improvements have been made since our last report. There is a good orchard and garden. Milk, eggs, and fruit for house use are produced.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MARIPOSA.

R. S. PROUTY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	2½
Total in jail during year	27

The building is of granite, a story and a half high, and built in 1856. On the lower floor are four cells of masonry, with no light. This floor is unsanitary and unfit for use. There are no cells on the upper floor, and it is not secure. There are no bathing or toilet facilities.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARIPOSA.

GEORGE D. STEWART, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	27½
Total number for year	43
Cost of maintenance	\$4,000.00
Daily per capita cost	39.6 cents

This building was built for a sanitarium, and consists of a large two-story wood building, with a smaller building in the rear. There are twenty-six rooms, and good classification. The land, 10 acres in all, is poor. There is neither garden nor orchard. The inmates are kept on contract.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—UKIAH.

D. M. GIBSON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners.....	5½
Total in jail during year.....	57

This is a small fire-proof building located in the Court House yard. There is one high room, with a skylight. There are ten cells, but no classification. It has good light and ventilation.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—UKIAH.

GEORGE LAMBERT, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	54
Total patients during year.....	121
Cost of maintenance.....	\$6,944.80
Daily per capita cost.....	35.2 cents

The hospital buildings, four in number, are arranged in a semi-circle. They are of wood, old, and not in good condition. The steward is provided with a separate cottage. The rooms are poorly furnished.

The farm consists of 200 acres, of which 35 are tillable.

MERCED COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—MERCED.**

JOHN S. SWAN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	32
Total during year	1,215

The jail is in the rear of the Court House, and is a good two-story brick and stone building. The lower floor of the main part is the Sheriff's office, and on the upper floor are rooms for women and children. In the cell house, extending to the rear, are three rooms for men, with eighteen cells and a dungeon. It is well ventilated, but not well lighted. The conditions are good and the premises clean.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MERCED.

H. G. PECK, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	21
Total number for year	183
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost, no report.	

About one mile south of town is located the new County Hospital. It is a fine building, in the Mission style of architecture. The central portion is two stories high, and this part is occupied by the superintendent for residence and office. There are four large wards and several small rooms. Good provision is made for the sick, and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

The site consists of 6 acres of very poor land, and nothing is done in the way of agriculture.

BRANCH HOSPITAL—LOS BANOS.

DR. C. F. WADE, Superintendent.

• MRS. WILLIAMS, Matron.

Average number of patients	9
Total number for the year	61
Cost of maintenance for year, no report.	

A comfortable farm house, situated on 10 acres of land just out of Los Banos, constitutes the branch county hospital. The house is rather small, one-story, but the inmates seem to be contented and well cared for.

MODOC COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—ALTURAS.**

BEN STREET, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	1½
Total in jail during the year	17

This jail is a separate building near the Court House. Occupying a small part of a large, well-lighted room is a cage of two cells. This constitutes the whole jail. There are no toilet or bathroom facilities.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—ALTURAS.

DR. JOHN STILE, Superintendent.

MRS. HARRIS, Matron.

Average number of patients.....	104
Total patients for the year.....	29
Cost of maintenance for year.....	\$2,172.07
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	56.7 cents

The hospital consists of an old residence not far from the Court House, occupied by the matron's family, and a new ward building, one-story, as an addition. A separate building of two rooms is used for the tuberculous. No women are kept. Patients are boarded by the matron upon contract. Some improvements have been made since our last report. A water and irrigation plant has been added.

MONO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—BRIDGEPORT.

E. E. KIRKWOOD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	2
Total in jail during year.....	14

The jail is in connection with the Sheriff's residence, and built of stone. There are four cells of masonry and a cage of two tanks. No toilet or bathing facilities are provided, and no classification is possible—but there are hardly enough prisoners to classify.

BRANCH JAIL—BODIE.

This building is of wood, and exposed to other buildings. There are four cells in one room.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—BODIE.

MRS. E. CUTTS, Matron.

Average number of patients.....	6
Total number of patients during year, no report.	
Cost of maintenance for year.....	\$2,000.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	91.3 cents

The building is of brick, two stories high, and in good condition. The inmates appear to be well cared for. The matron keeps them upon contract. The County Supervisor living at Bodie gives the hospital his personal attention.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SALINAS.

W. J. NESBIT, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	294
Total in jail during the year.....	634

This county has the best small jail in the State. It is two stories high, fire-proof, and permits of classification of prisoners. Every cell

is well lighted and ventilated. The building is conveniently located on the Court House square. This county has maintained a wood yard for all persons serving sentence, and it has been successful.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SALINAS.

PAUL E. HESS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	49½
Total number of patients for the year.....	173
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$12,604.46
Daily per capita cost.....	69.1 cents

This is a good hospital, about two miles northeast of Salinas. The buildings are of wood, in good condition. There are twenty-eight rooms, and ample provision for the sick. Sanitary conditions are good.

There is a farm of 72 acres, productive, and well managed.

NAPA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—NAPA.

D. A. DUNLAP, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	8
Total in jail during the year	194

This jail is an addition on the rear of the Court House. The cages are two stories, with an iron balcony around the second tier. The central corridor is lighted by a skylight. The cells are tanks, having only a small opening in the door for light and air. As a result, prisoners are seldom confined in their cells, but are allowed the liberty of the jail. The meals are prepared on a cook stove in the cage corridor. The conditions in this jail are very bad, and should be remedied as soon as possible. It is also insecure.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—NAPA.

Q. C. FLY, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	48
Total patients during year	198
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

There are three buildings comprising this hospital; a cottage for the superintendent's residence, a main building of wood, two stories, used for the indigents, and a good, new, stone building used for the sick. The main building is old, but is in fair condition. There is one serious defect in the new building, which should be remedied. The rooms for insane are connected with the surgical ward. A serious sick case would at times be jeopardized by a violent insane case confined in the connecting room.

The site consists of 12 acres of land, but no farming is done.

NEVADA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—NEVADA CITY.

H. R. WALKER, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	8
Total in jail during year	87

This jail is in the rear of and opens into the Sheriff's office in the Court House. There are two floors; the lower of masonry, and badly ventilated. The top floor has plank cells or rooms. The jail kitchen is in with the cells on the lower floor. The jail is old and the conditions are very bad, but the jailer is keeping it in as good condition as circumstances will allow.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—NEVADA CITY.

GEORGE A. STEWART, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	80½
Total number for the year	185
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This hospital has undergone some improvements since our last report. There is a better water supply, with much better fire protection. There are fire hydrants outside and inside of the building, all under direct pressure. Two professional nurses are now employed and a medical student also acts as nurse. There is as yet no matron, but one of the better class patients has charge of the female department. This condition is not good. There are six female inmates and not a female employé on the premises.

ORANGE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA ANA.

THEO. LACY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	10
Total number in jail during year	190

The jail is a brick and stone building in the Court House yard, and contains also the Sheriff's residence. On the first floor are rooms for the Sheriff, and a cell room with a cage of six cells. On the second floor is a room for boys, one for women, and one for insane. In the basement are kitchen, dining-room, solitary, and a cage without cells for misdemeanants serving sentence. There are abundant water-closets, bath-rooms, and a swimming tank. This jail is well managed.

This county does not maintain a county hospital. Indigents are furnished relief, and if sick are put into a private hospital at county's expense.

PLACER COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—AUBURN.**

CHARLES KEENA, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	18½
Total in jail during year.....	267

In the basement of the new Court House is located the jail. It consists of two rooms, in one of which is a cage of six cells. This is used for those awaiting trial. If there is a female prisoner she is locked in one of these cells, the other being occupied by men. There is no privacy whatever. The women can communicate with the men prisoners and are more or less in view. No matron is employed. The sanitary condition is not good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—AUBURN.

J. T. WALSH, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	73
Total number for the year.....	307
Cost of maintenance, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This county maintains a good hospital, located on a site of 55 acres near the town of Auburn. There are five buildings of wood, nearly new, and in good condition. There are seven wards. The buildings are connected by covered corridors. A woman nurse, or matron, is employed. This is, in fact, a model hospital.

PLUMAS COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—QUINCY.**

ANDREW HALL, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail, no report.	
Total in jail during the year, no report.	

This jail is a one-story brick building on the Court House grounds, and contains also the Sheriff's office. Since our last report the old Sheriff's office has been taken from the jail proper, and a new front built on for his accommodation. Two strong rooms also open off from this office. As a temporary expedient this will answer, but a new jail will be needed in a few years. New and modern plumbing has also been added to the cell house, and a water-closet put into each cell.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—QUINCY.

JOHN M. KINGDON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	32½
Total number for the year.....	71
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

There is a cottage for the superintendent's residence, and a large wooden building for patients. This contains one ward and nine rooms.

It is exceptionally clean and in good condition. A windmill and tank have been put up since our last report.

There are 7 acres in the site, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ of which are tillable.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—RIVERSIDE.

P. M. COBURN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total in jail during the year	182

This jail is a fire-proof building near the Court House. It has but one cell room, and does not classify prisoners, as the law requires. This cage has seven cells. The room is high enough for a second tier of cells, which should be put in and a floor carried out to the wall between the two tiers, making two floors and two separate jail rooms. Then the prisoners can be separated at least into two classes. The Sheriff's office is in the front part of the building, on the first floor, and above are three cells for women and three for juveniles. Sanitary conveniences are good. The building is clean and well cared for, but it is not a good jail.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—ARLINGTON.

O. A. POWELL, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number for year	163
Cost of maintenance	\$11,422.88
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	99.2 cents

This hospital consists of several buildings. It is well planned, the buildings nearly new and in excellent condition. It has all sanitary conveniences, with abundant bathtubs and water-closets. The inmates receive good care, and there is special provision for the sick.

The site consists of 30 acres of land, well cultivated.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SACRAMENTO.

DAVID REESE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	74
Total in jail during year	728

Plans for a new jail have been prepared for Sacramento County. The internal arrangement is somewhat similar to the plans for the new jail in Alameda County. It will, when completed, be with the latter the best jail on the Pacific Coast. We have given herein cuts of the first floor plan and the elevation. (See pages 114 and 115.)

The old jail is the same as when we made our last report.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SACRAMENTO.**Dr. J. S. WHITE, Superintendent.**

Average number of patients.....	247
Total number for the year.....	1,879
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$38,756.48
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	43 cents

The County Hospital is located on a 60-acre site about three miles from the business center of Sacramento. The buildings are of wood. The central administration building is three stories high and the three ward buildings are two stories high. All are connected with covered corridors. There are nine wards, with bathroom and water-closets for each ward. There is also a building for contagious diseases, isolated from the other buildings. There are more patients now than two years ago and the overcrowding is still greater.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—HOLLISTER.****J. J. CROXON, Sheriff.**

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4
Total in jail during the year.....	69

This jail is a separate building in the Court House yard. It is small, consisting of but three cells, and a room. It is lighted by skylight. There is no classification.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—HOLLISTER.**JOHN BUTTS, Superintendent.**

Average number of patients.....	29
Total for the year.....	58
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$4,655.25
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	44 cents

The hospital is located on a site of 24 acres about three miles from Hollister. The main building is of wood, two stories in height. There are in this building about thirty rooms, but the separation of sexes is not good.

A new cottage for the tuberculous cases has been built. There is need for more bathing facilities, a woman's day room, and a store room.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—SAN BERNARDINO.****J. C. RALPHS, Sheriff.**

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	71
Total in jail during the year.....	977

Since our last report practically a new jail has been built, which meets modern requirements in every particular. The county is to be

commended for its jail management. A good stone yard is maintained and those serving sentence for misdemeanors are made to work, as they should be. In this yard prisoners break stone by hand into sizes suitable for concrete and road work.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN BERNARDINO.

D. C. STRONG, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	80½
Total number for the year	533
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This hospital is located on a site of 20 acres about one mile west of the business center of town. It is a large, two-story building and well equipped for good hospital work, and has all sanitary conveniences. It has internes and nurses sufficient for the needs. The premises are clean. The tuberculous are all kept outside in tents arranged for that purpose. Good work is being done.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN DIEGO.

T. W. BRODNAX, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	28½
Total in jail during year	1,068

This jail is conveniently located adjoining the Court House. It has the Sheriff's offices in the front part, back of which is a cell room with six cells—one used for a bathroom. There is also on this floor the jailer's sleeping-room, three rooms for women and juveniles, and a padded cell for insane. On the second floor are two more rooms, each having a cage similar to the one on the first floor. In another room there is a fourth cage of five cells, leased to the city for a city jail. There are good light and sanitary conveniences. This is one of the best jails in the State.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN DIEGO.

JAMES DUFFY, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	102
Total number for the year	543
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$27,294.13
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	73.3 cents

This hospital we commended highly two years ago, and it is still deserving of our praise. It has all the facilities for good hospital work—operating-room, dressing-rooms for physicians, and private rooms for special cases. There is a nurses' training school, and it has a good corps of nurses. This hospital furnishes excellent accommodations for those persons who can pay a moderate price but are unable to pay the

price of private hospitals. There were ten patients of this class in the hospital June 30th last. The indigent men able to do some work are kept on a farm two miles away from the hospital proper. The per capita expense is higher than in other hospitals, because of better care of the sick, and should be reduced by the amount received from pay-patients.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

THOMAS F. O'NEIL, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners	459
Total number in jail during year	2,100

Jail No. 1, located on Broadway, was burned in April last.

Jail No. 2 is the workhouse for men, and is located in the southwestern part of the city. At the present time those awaiting trial are also kept here. The building is of brick and stone, and one story in height. There are two wings, with 80 and 120 cells, respectively. The sanitary conveniences are good, but it is overcrowded.

Jail No. 3 is for women and adjoins Jail No. 2, but is in a separate yard. It is a fairly good building of brick and stone, but is very badly arranged. There are two large rooms, and the prisoners are allowed together.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

COL. DE ST. PAUL SEITZ, Warden.

Average number of patients	436½
Total patients for year	4,832

Auditor's records were burned and no financial report can be given of hospital or almshouse.

The county hospital in San Francisco is bad. The buildings are of wood and old. It is overcrowded and has not the facilities for good hospital work. The new one, for which the money is available, should be pushed to completion at as early a date as possible. The hospital is for those temporarily sick and is not an almshouse, and ought not to be a part of the almshouse. It should be convenient of access. Its ability to meet the purposes of its creation depends very largely upon its accessibility. Sick people should not be compelled to take long rides to reach the hospital. Such journeys endanger lives. It should be convenient to the physicians who must go there to treat cases.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

FRANK A. SCHMITZ, Superintendent.

Total patients for year	1,469
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The almshouse is located on a tract of 113½ acres about one and a half miles south of Golden Gate Park, on Seventh avenue. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. There is one large

central building and three detached buildings. Each building is provided with its separate kitchen. The classification is good. There is a maternity hospital here, but otherwise only custodial indigents are received. The management is good and inmates receive good care.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—STOCKTON.

WALTER F. SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	21
Total in jail during the year.....	336

This jail is a good building of brick and stone. The cells are on three floors and arranged in a semicircle. They are of solid masonry, next to the wall, and are so arranged that the occupant of one cell can not see the occupant of another cell, nor see any prisoner taken in or out of the jail. This when built was supposed to be a step in advance in jail construction, but its supposed advantages have been lost in the management, which allows the cell doors to be open and the prisoners to run together. It is also too dark. It was more expensive to build than others, and the supposed advantages do not compensate for the extra cost. The basement is used by the city of Stockton for a city jail.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FRENCH CAMP.

DR. J. D. DAMERON, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	172½
Total number for the year.....	2,182
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The plan of this hospital is probably one of the best for California, and the hospital is one of the best managed. The buildings, four in number, are around a court or hollow square and connected by verandas. The first building is of brick, two stories, and used for administration offices and residence of superintendent. The other buildings are of wood. Good hospital work is done. There are operating-rooms, dressing-rooms, facilities for caring for the sick and surgical cases, and plenty of nurses.

The farm consists of 440 acres, and while the land is not very good, the agricultural part is made to pay well.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

YANCEY McFADDEN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail, no report.	
Total in jail during the year, no report.	

The Sheriff of this county neglected to report. The jail is in the basement of the Court House. There are two parts, of six cells each. In

one part the cells are of masonry, and dark; in the other is a steel cage. There are also two rooms. The whole is unsanitary and general conditions are bad. This county needs a new jail very badly.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

DANIEL WOLF, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	52½
Total patients for the year	188
Cost of maintenance for year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

Much improvement has been made in this hospital since our last report. The buildings have been newly painted and some enameled roll top bathtubs have been put in. The buildings are of wood. Wards are used for the sick cases, and small buildings for the old men who can help themselves. Three nurses are employed and the hospital is very well managed and the inmates well cared for. The superintendent's wife puts many home touches in the arrangements and shows a sympathetic interest in her patients, which they appreciate.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL. REDWOOD CITY.

J. H. MAXFIELD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	14½
Total in jail during the year	117

This jail is located at some distance from the Court House. The front part is two stories and the cell house in the rear one story. The cell house has eight cells on a central corridor. This jail is old, out of date, and badly located. It was mostly ruined by the earthquake and should be replaced. It was the intention to put cells on the top floor of the new Court House when that building was completed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, SAN MATEO.

A. MAXFIELD, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	25
Total patients for the year	97
Cost of maintenance for year	\$2,125.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	\$6.4 cents

The hospital is located on a very good land located near the new Court House. The buildings are: a two-story building for the sick, a new wood building for the old men, and another building for the women. The hospital is very good and has four nurses. The hospital is very sanitary provisions are made for the inmates.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA BARBARA.

NAT STEWART, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	24½
Total in jail during the year	698

This jail, with jailer's residence in connection, is located on the Court House yard. It is of stone and practically fireproof, and nearly new. There are three cell rooms—one on the first floor with six cells, and two on the second floor with three cells each—and a strong room. It has good sanitary conveniences and is fairly lighted. The food is prepared by the jailer.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA BARBARA.

EDD LOOMIS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	34
Total number for the year	105
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$6,533.90
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	52.6 cents

This site consists of about 15 acres, located about a mile southeast of the business center. The buildings are one story, of wood, and consist of an old dwelling-house enlarged, three separate buildings, and an isolated pesthouse. There are three wards and a number of rooms. The women occupy a separate building. There is an operating-room and good facilities for the care of the sick, and two nurses are employed. There are two bathtubs, but no other sanitary conveniences. Premises are in good condition and well kept.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SAN JOSÉ.

FRANK H. ROSS, JR., Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	80
Total in jail during the year	1,025

The jail building is in the rear of the Court House. The building is old, of brick, and well built, as is evidenced by the fact that of the buildings in the Court House square this alone was not damaged by the earthquake. There are two cell rooms, with skylight. One has fifteen cells and one has four cells. There are on the second floor a large number of rooms. A new building contains the emergency and insane detention hospitals, and the juvenile and women's jails.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—CAMPBELL.

O. N. REYNOLDS, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	101
Total number for the year	526
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$26,607.40
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	72.2 cents

The hospital is located about three miles southwest of San José. It was a large frame building, but was so badly wrecked by the earth-

quicks that the patients had to be moved into a temporary camp. The Supervisors have prepared plans for a new hospital which promises to be a model. This is for the care of the sick and the indigent women. There is another almshouse farm where the indigent men are kept, but when taken sick are brought to this hospital. This makes the death-rate seem large.

ALMSHOUSE—MILPITAS.

J. S. CLARKSON, Superintendent.

Average number of inmates.....	160
Total number for the year.....	230
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$17,969.35
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	30.7 cents

The almshouse farm consists of 230 acres, located about sixteen miles northeast of San José. It is a poor farm in every sense, and has on it an extensive dwelling-house poorly suited for the purpose. It has been added to by detached buildings. The inmates are all men, and many do some work on the farm.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA CRUZ.

H. V. FRAYTON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	14
Total in jail during the year.....	250

Centrally located in Santa Cruz is the Court House, back of which is the jail. It is a brick building, two stories, and contains two cell rooms with six cells each, and six separate rooms. It has all sanitary conveniences, is clean, and well managed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA CRUZ.

S. E. MILLER, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	55
Total number during the year.....	200
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

About a mile northeast of the business center is the county hospital. There are three buildings of wood around a hollow square. There are six wards and eight single rooms for patients. The buildings were clean and the inmates showed good care. The sanitary conveniences are good. Stoves and lamps are still used. A laundry, with meat-house and store-room, has been built.

There are 13 acres in the site, a part of which is orchard and garden.

SHASTA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—REDDING.

JAMES L. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	13
Total in jail during the year	140

The jail is nearly new and located in the rear of the Court House. It is of brick, two stories. The lower floor has a cage of four cells. Opening off the vestibule are two cells to be used for women or boys. Two rooms are provided for insane. There is also a room for misdemeanants serving sentence. There are sanitary conveniences and electric lights.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—REDDING.

W. C. WELCH, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	45
Total number for the year	171
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital is located on about 60 acres of rather poor land three miles south of Redding. The buildings are of wood, one story, around a court. There are abundant rooms, but not conveniently arranged. There are no good sanitary conveniences. The place had changed superintendents and has much improved since our last visit.

SIERRA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—DOWNIEVILLE.

JAMES MCGREGOR, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	1½
Total in jail during year	5

The jail is in the basement of the Court House, which is a wooden building. There is one steel cage of two cells, and in another part three cells or rooms of wood. Those accused of felony are locked in the steel cage and kept in cells. In the other part prisoners are together. Sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—DOWNIEVILLE.

DR. R. B. DAVY, Superintendent and County Physician.

J. F. QUINN, Steward.

Average number of patients	34½
Total number for year	50
Cost of maintenance for year	\$4,205.57
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	31.8 cents

This hospital is located about one mile from the center of town, on the river bank, and has two acres of ground. The building is large, of wood, and in good condition. There is a separate small building for

quake that the patients had to be moved into a temporary camp. The Supervisors have prepared plans for a new hospital which promises to be a model. This is for the care of the sick, and the indigent women. There is another almshouse farm where the indigent men are kept, but when taken sick are brought to this hospital. This makes the death-rate seem large.

ALMSHOUSE—MILPITAS.

J. S. CARSON, Superintendent.

Average number of inmates.....	160
Total number for the year.....	240
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$17,959.35
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	30.7 cents

The almshouse farm consists of 230 acres, located about sixteen miles northeast of San José. It is a poor farm in every sense, and has on it an extensive dwelling-house poorly suited for the purpose. It has been added to by detached buildings. The inmates are all men, and many do some work on the farm.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA CRUZ.

H. V. TRAFFON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	14
Total in jail during the year.....	259

Centrally located in Santa Cruz is the Court House, back of which is the jail. It is a brick building, two stories, and contains two cell rooms with six cells each, and six separate rooms. It has all sanitary conveniences, is clean, and well managed.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA CRUZ.

S. E. MILLER, Superintendent.

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Cost of mainten	year, no report.
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COUNTY.

MODESTO.

Prison, Sheriff.

Jail: 7

418

the basement of a Court House. There is
and therefore no classification whatever;
separation of female from male prisoners is
y separation is a separate cell in the same
o liberty of the corridor, and are privileged
as they may see fit.

women, when they have any. The water is abundant and of the best, and brought into the house, yet the water-closets are all out of doors, and but one bathtub must answer for from twenty-five to forty patients. The buildings and yards were in good order, and clean.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—YREKA.

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	7
Total in jail during the year.....	61

This jail is a stone building in the rear of the Court House. The Sheriff's offices occupy the front, back of which is a cell room with a cage of four cells. Above the Sheriff's office is a cage of two cells and four separate rooms. The legal classification is not maintained.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—YREKA.

MELBOURNE DUNN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	56
Total number for the year.....	171
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The main hospital building is nearly new and in good condition. The other buildings are old and some of them unfit for use. Plans have been approved for a new hospital, but seem to have got stranded somewhere. A new building is needed.

There are 13 acres in the site, which permits a good garden. The location is convenient to town.

SOLANO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD.

JAMES A. KEYS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	22
Total in jail during year	513

The old jail is probably the worst in the State, but fortunately its days are numbered. Contracts have been let for a new, modern jail, which, in proportion to its size, will be among the best. Branch jails are being built at Vallejo and Vacaville.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—FAIRFIELD.

H. E. FINNEY, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	59
Total number for the year.....	266
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$8,280.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	38.1 cents

The hospital site consists of 60 acres, two miles northeast of the Court House. There is one large central building, two detached build-

ings, and a cottage for the superintendent. The buildings are old, of wood, and in poor condition. There is an operating-room with instruments, and nine rooms for patients. There are bathrooms, but the toilet facilities are bad.

SONOMA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SANTA ROSA.

FRANK P. GRACE, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	22
Total in jail during the year	510

About the only brick building left standing in Santa Rosa after the earthquake was this county jail, and it was damaged. The cell room is one story, with skylight only. The cells are dark, and face the corridor. There is no classification, and the prisoners are all together.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA ROSA.

S. S. BOGLE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	100
Total number for the year	375
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital is located on a farm of 120 acres, three miles northeast of Santa Rosa. There are several one-story buildings, which have recently been repainted and are in fairly good condition. There are some older buildings, which are not in very good condition, occupied by indigent men able to help themselves. Good nurses are employed, the sick are well cared for, and the place is well managed.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—MODESTO.

R. B. PURVIS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	7
Total in jail during the year	418

This is another jail in the basement of a Court House. There is but one cell room of six cells, and therefore no classification whatever; even the law requiring the separation of female from male prisoners is not complied with. The only separation is a separate cell in the same cage, while the men have the liberty of the corridor, and are privileged to hold such conversation as they may see fit.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MODESTO.

C. H. ARMISTEAD, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	40½
Total number for the year.....	203
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$9,871.52
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	66.7 cents

This is a fine-appearing building, located on a site of 20 acres, about one and one-half miles from the Court House. It is of wood, two stories high, and in excellent condition. A good feature of this hospital is its numerous verandas, furnishing the inmates an opportunity for sunshine and fresh air. There are eight water-closets and five bath-rooms. The place shows good care and management.

SUTTER COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—YUBA CITY.

N. S. WILSON, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	½
Total in jail during the year	22

The jail is connected with the Court House, is old, and is in bad condition. There is one room with four cells, and one extra room. There is no classification, and it is generally unfit for use. There is, however, but very little use for it in this county.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—YUBA CITY.

C. W. BUCK, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	16
Total number for the year	97
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$4,465.79
Daily per capita cost of maintenance.....	76.5 cents

This county must be awarded the prize for maintaining the worst hospital in the State. The building is old, and in bad condition; the furniture very little and very poor. The chairs were bottomed with strings; the kitchen range was well burned out; the old home-made dining-room table, with its ragged oilcloth cover, showed age. The place was unsanitary and lacks ordinary conveniences. There can be no reasonable excuse for such a state of things.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—RED BLUFF.

J. W. BOYD, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	6
Total in jail during year	134

The building is adjoining the Court House, is of brick, and has a room of six cells, and an extra room. The jail is old, unsanitary, and

not adequate for the needs of the county. The jailer is doing the best he can under adverse circumstances.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—RED BLUFF.

T. J. HERMAN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients	26
Total number for the year	125
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$7,960.00
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	83.9 cents

The hospital is about a mile west of the Court House, on a site of 20 acres. There are two buildings. The main one is the superintendent's residence and the hospital proper. This building is in a bad state of repair—plaster falling off and walls dirty. Plaster was falling off in the operating-room. The other building was occupied by seven old, indigent men. This building is totally unfit for occupancy and should be abandoned at once. Many of the pillows and mattresses were worn out and should be thrown away. Some new mattresses, said to have cost \$4 each, were not worth \$2. The comfortables were old and very dirty; furniture old, and scant. This hospital is certainly not a credit to the county.

TRINITY COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WEAVERVILLE.

T. F. BERGIN, Sheriff.

Total in jail during the year	3
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This jail is simply a room back of the Sheriff's office, in a building used for a Court House. There is one room with two cells, and no conveniences.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WEAVERVILLE.

DR. J. E. TAYLOR, Superintendent and County Physician.

Average number of patients	15
Total number for the year	20
Cost of maintenance for the year	\$2,947.69
Daily per capita cost of maintenance	53.8 cents

This hospital occupies a site of 3½ acres on the edge of the town. The buildings, consisting of a superintendent's cottage and a general building, are in good condition and well cared for. The patients were comfortable and apparently enjoying good fare.

TULARE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—VISALIA.

W. W. COLLINS, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail	9
Total in jail during the year	556

The jail is a two-story brick building, standing on a prominent corner near the depot. There are three cell rooms, with four, eight, and ten

cells respectively, and three strong rooms. It has good sanitary conveniences, is in good condition, and well cared for.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—VISALIA.

FRANK OSBORN, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	184
Total number during the year	125
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This county hospital occupies a block of one acre of land in town. The central building is a two-story brick structure, containing five wards for patients. There are some small detached buildings and a tent camp for the tubercular patients. There are good sanitary conveniences. The place was in good condition, and both houses and inmates showed good care.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—SONORA.

WM. SWEENEY, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	44
Total in jail during the year.....	72

This jail and Sheriff's residence combined is an old two-story brick building, with two cell rooms of four and five cells respectively. A yard inclosed with a ten-foot wall is used for exercise of prisoners. The sanitary conveniences are fair, but general conditions not good.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—SONORA.

ANDY SWINE, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	57½
Total number for the year.....	108
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The hospital occupies a commanding site near the depot, and looks more like a hotel. The buildings are substantial in good order, and the place well cared for. A separate building in charge of the matron, houses the women. There are four or five rooms for inmates, and the buildings have all modern conveniences. No hospital work is done and the inmates are neglected.

VENTURA COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—VENTURA.

E. J. & A. J. SHERIFF.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	104
Total in jail during the year.....	436

The jail is a two-story brick building adjoining the Court House. There is a separate building for the women, and a strong room. New plumbing

has been put in since our last report and the jail is now in good condition. Prisoners are now worked on the Court House grounds in a parti-colored uniform. The stoneyard has been discontinued because of fewer prisoners, but this is the best way to reduce prisoners we know of. They choose another jail. The management of the jail and prisoners is commendable.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—VENTURA.

T. M. PACKARD, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	16½
Total number for the year.....	148
Cost of maintenance for the year.....	\$7,536.24

The hospital occupies a part of the Court House block. The main building is wood, of good size and in good condition. There is a good operating-room, good provisions for the sick, and considerable medical work done. There are nine rooms for inmates and some smaller buildings in the rear. A pavilion for insane is contemplated. The place is well cared for, in good condition, and supplied with sanitary conveniences. The superintendent contracts with the county to board patients for \$5.50 per week.

YOLO COUNTY.

COUNTY JAIL—WOODLAND.

G. W. GRIFFIN, Sheriff.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	11
Total in jail during the year	135

This is another jail in the basement of a Court House. There are two rooms of eight cells each, and two padded rooms for insane. The cells are dark and unsanitary, and conditions generally bad. There is no classification, and the jail is not very creditable to the county.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—WOODLAND.

C. E. BINNING, Superintendent.

Average number of patients.....	30½
Total number for the year.....	134
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

The site consists of about 40 acres about one mile northwest of the Court House. There is a good two-story building of wood, in good condition. There are four wards, five smaller rooms, and some detached buildings, well supplied with water-closets, but not enough bathrooms. The farm is well stocked and doing good agricultural work.

YUBA COUNTY.**COUNTY JAIL—MARYSVILLE.****GEORGE H. Voss, Sheriff.**

Average number of prisoners in jail	19
Total in jail during the year	134

The jail conditions at Marysville are very bad. There is an old jail in the Court House yard that should be condemned and abandoned. The newer cage is in the basement of the hall of records and is a good cage, but too dark.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—MARYSVILLE.**DR. C. E. STONE, Superintendent and County Physician.****DAN MACDONALD, Steward.**

Average number of patients	59
Total number for the year	234
Cost of maintenance for the year, no report.	
Daily per capita cost of maintenance, no report.	

This building is a good one, of wood, two stories high, and high basement. There are five wards and eighteen rooms, well lighted and well arranged for sun. The sick are well provided for. The premises are in good condition and the management good.

CHAPTER II.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

The county jails of our State are generally below the standard requirements of even a decent jail. They are old, many of them built in the early days of the State, a few only during the last decade. Ten are in the basements of court houses.

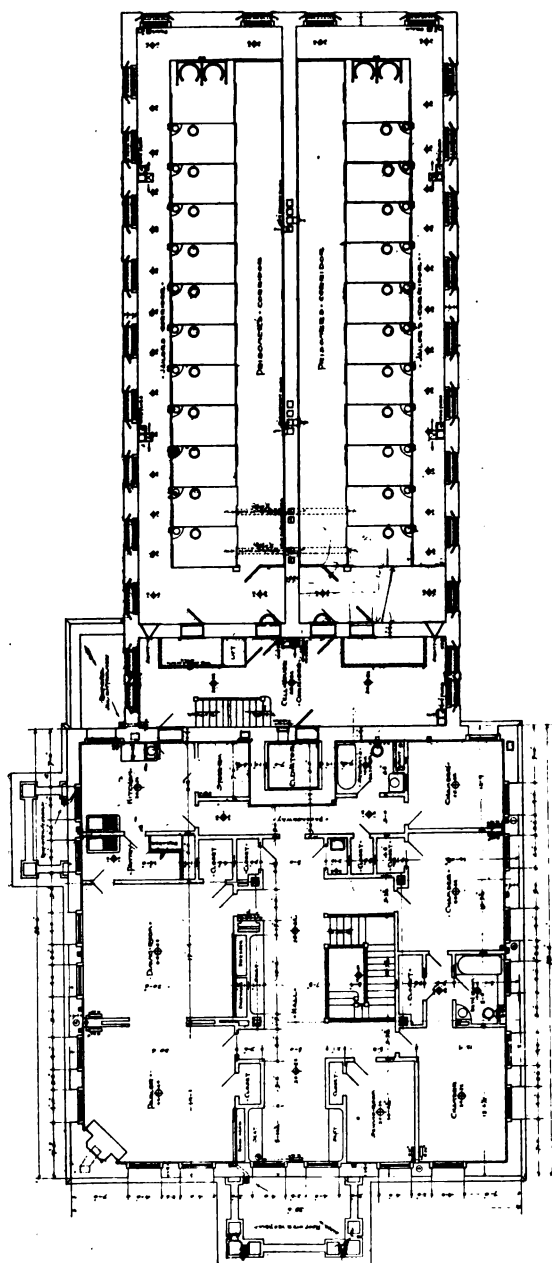
Los Angeles County has a new and large jail, but it lacks proper classification and separation and can not be called a good jail. Monterey County has a new jail, built on modern lines, and, though small, is the best the State now has. New jails are in process of construction in the counties of Alameda, Humboldt, Sacramento, and Solano.

The new Alameda county jail, which is being built on the Court House square in Oakland, will be the best on the coast and one of the best in the United States. The Sacramento county jail, being built on similar plans, will be fully its equal, except smaller. The jails proposed in Humboldt and Solano counties are also good. They are small, but adequate for the counties of lesser population. These four, with the Monterey county jail, will inaugurate a new era in jail building in the State. The old jails of other counties will soon be replaced and these new ones will furnish the models for years to come.

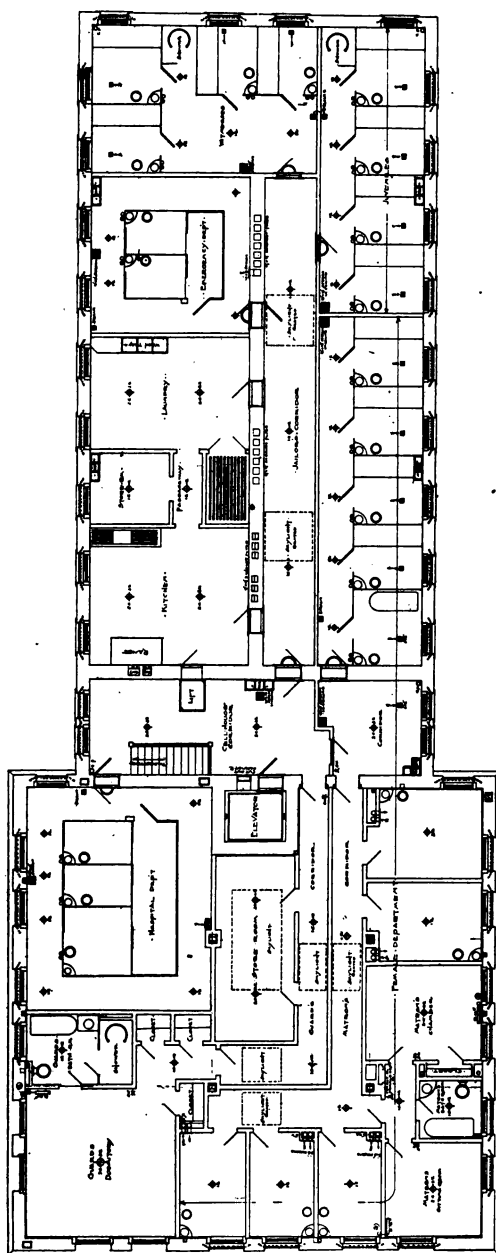
This Board has made a study of jail construction and has tried to get the best there is and place the information before the Boards of Supervisors. The latter have been ready and willing to use the information which we have been able to give them.

The statute requires that all plans for county jails, as well as other public buildings coming under our supervision, shall, before their adoption, be submitted to the Board for its suggestions and criticism.

Our practice in the cases of the new jails now being built has been as follows: When the Supervisors have been ready to consider the question of a new jail we have been invited to advise with them concerning the needs of the county and the best method of procedure. We advise the selection of an architect to whom we can furnish floor plans and suggest the various features necessary for a good jail. In addition to the jail itself it is necessary to arrange offices for the jailers and Sheriff, and probably a residence for the latter in the building. The Supervisors must determine whether or not the Sheriff shall reside in the building

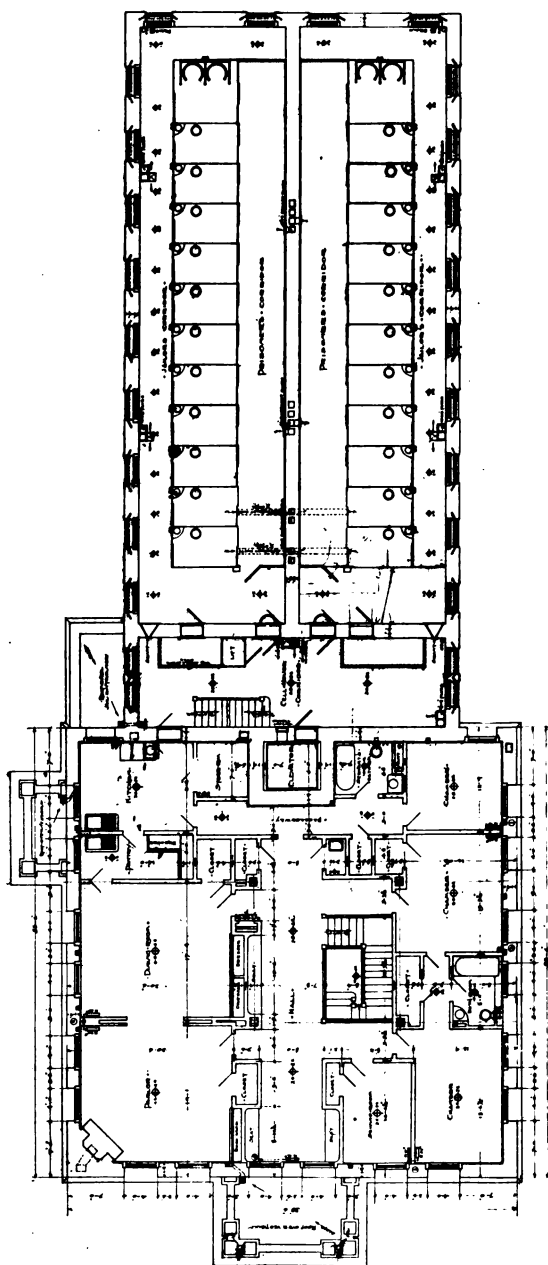


...SECOND FLOOR PLAN...
 ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)

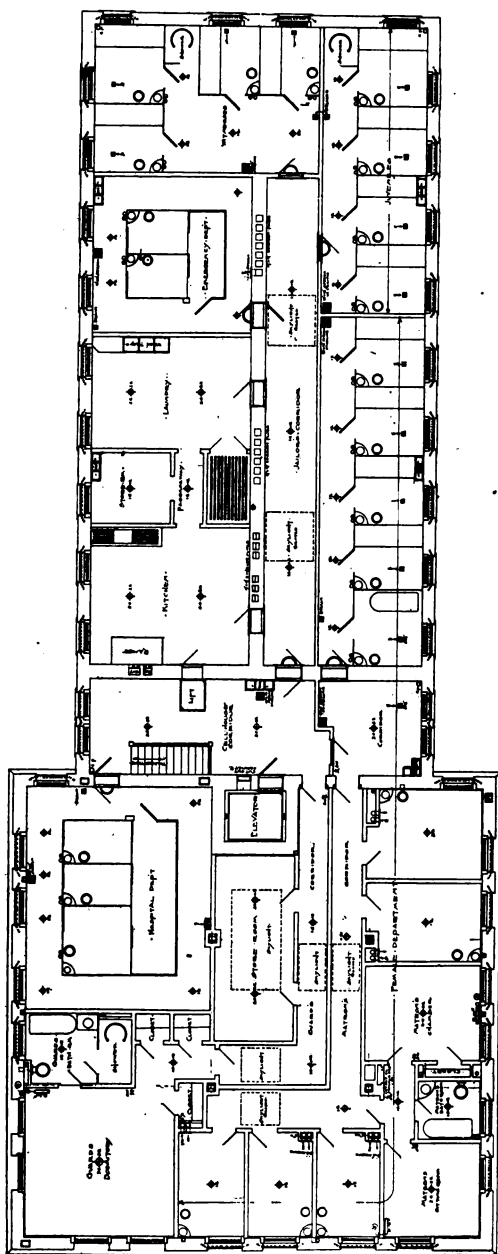


...THIRD FLOOR PLAN...

ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)

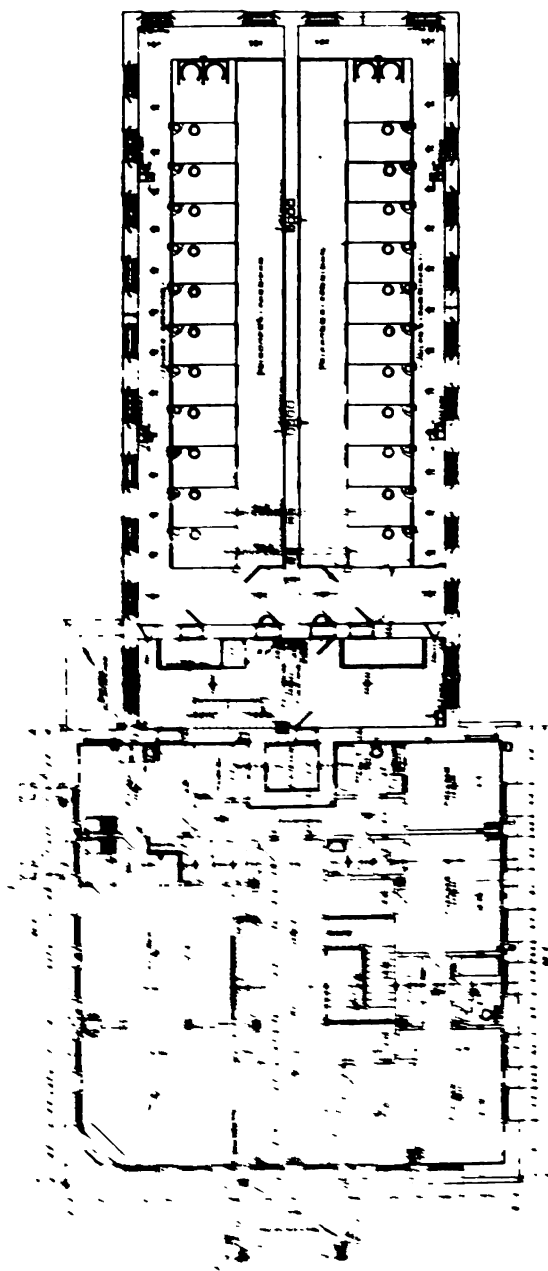


...SECOND-FLOOR-PLAN...
 ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)



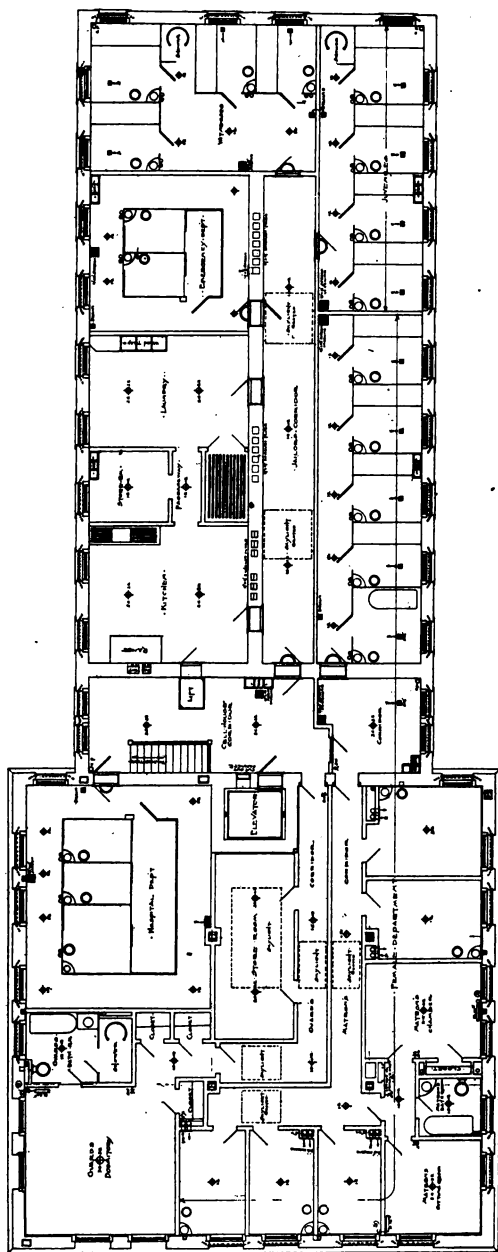
...THIRD FLOOR PLAN...

ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)



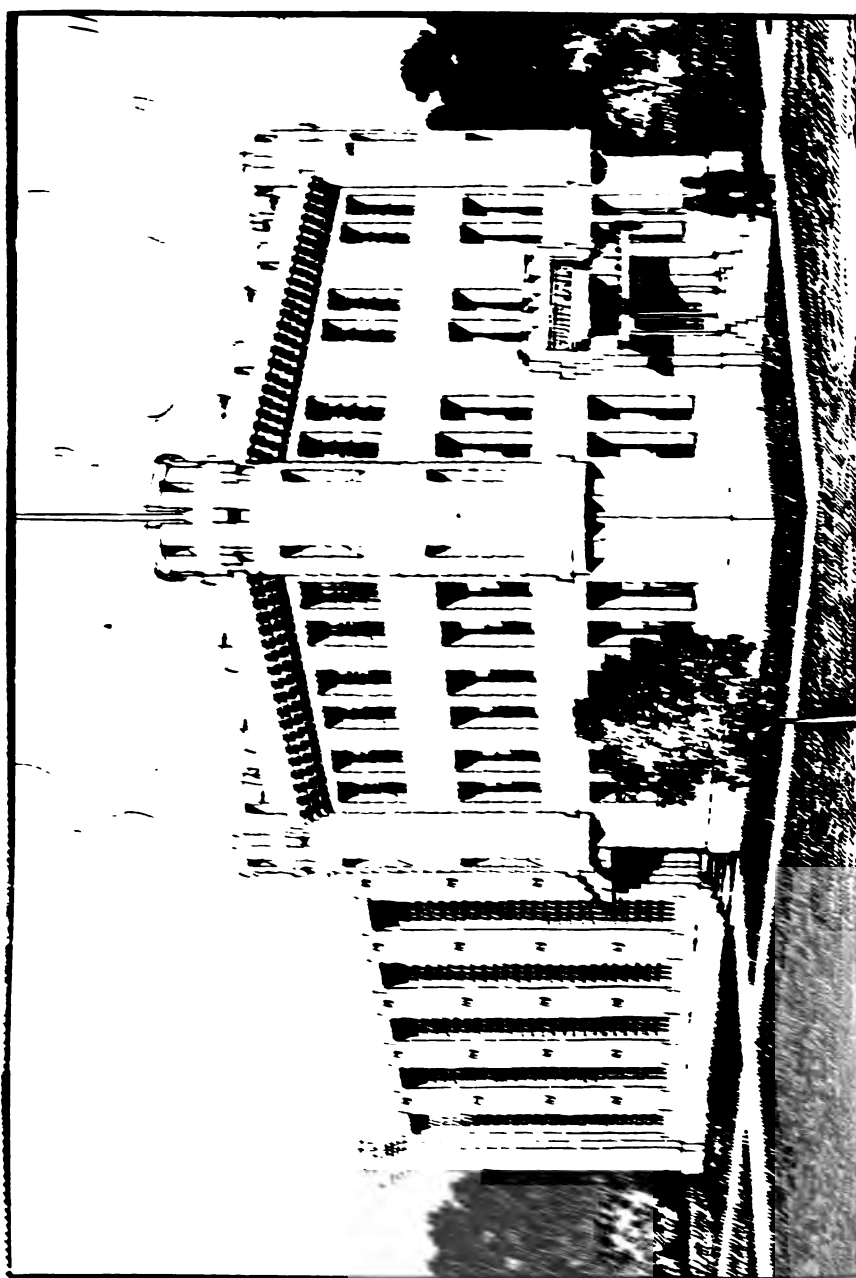
...DISCONTINUED FLOOR PLAN...

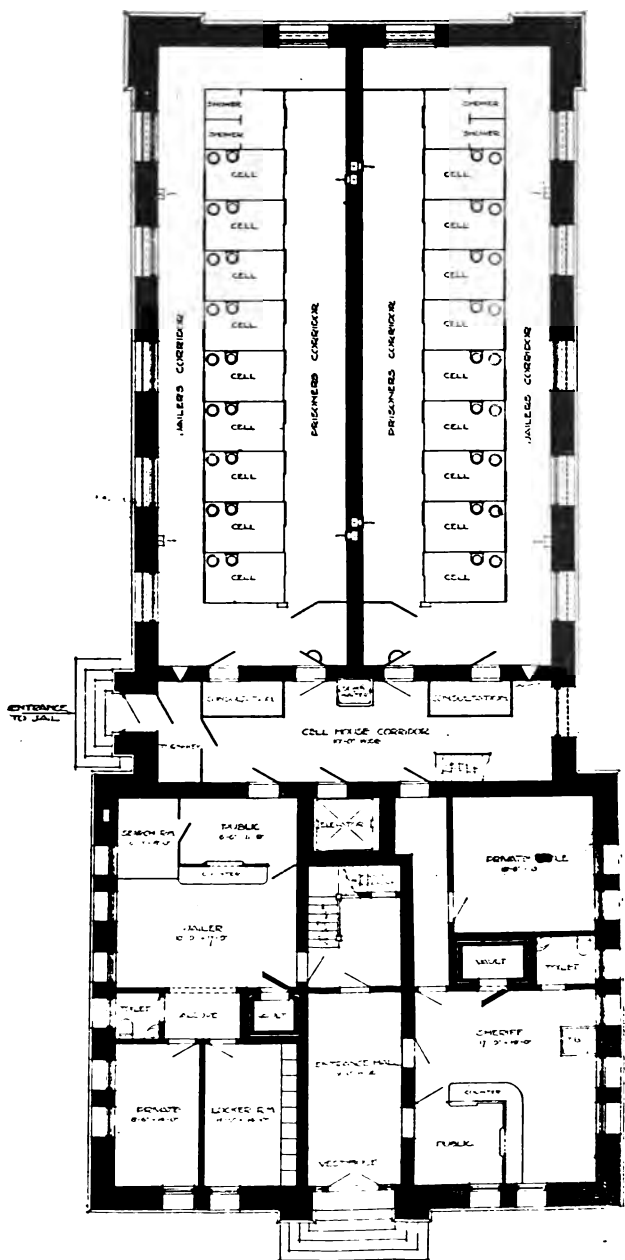
ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)



...THIRD FLOOR PLAN...

ALAMEDA COUNTY JAIL. (W. J. MILLER, Architect.)





SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL—FIRST FLOOR PLAN. (R. A. HEROLD, Architect.)

and what offices the building shall contain. They should also, in company with the Sheriff, determine what rooms they want and their arrangement. The architect then, with this information, proceeds to draw the working plans. There is nothing to be gained by advertising for competitive plans, because the competition is not in the matter of cost and the general plans are furnished the architect. It is better for the Supervisors to select an architect in whom they have confidence and who will see that the building is honestly constructed. We are advised by the Attorney-General that the law does not require the Board of Supervisors to advertise for competitive plans. The plans and specifications must, after completion and before adoption, be presented to this Board for its suggestions and criticism.

The construction of county jails is governed by the following State laws:

Each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes:

1. Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial;
2. Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence;
3. Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process or under an order imposing punishment for a contempt. (Penal Code, Sec. 1596.)

Nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room. (Penal Code, Sec. 1599.)

No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to jail, prison, or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city, county, or city and county, outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room, or yard, or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain in sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of any such adult convicts or prisoners. (Statutes 1903, Chap. 610, Sec. 17.)

The laws require, therefore, that every jail shall have three separate and distinct departments for men and one for boys. They should also have two departments for women and one for girls.

In the construction of new jails provision is made not only for the required classification above, but also for still further subdivision. The Alameda and Sacramento county jails each contain six separate jails for men and the top floor contains separate compartments for sick, for insane, for women, and for juveniles. The construction is such that each cell is higher than the prisoners' standing, so that there will be no excuse for not keeping each prisoner in his cell. These cells, 5 by 8 feet each, are a great improvement upon the old ones. There is therefore, no excuse for the overcrowding of the cells, and separate confinement should be enforced in every case.

The greatest evil in our jail and prison system to-day is the congregation of prisoners. Our jails are greatly overcrowded, especially along the railroad lines in winter season. When the prisoners are allowed to associate together, the older detail to the younger stories of crimes, either real or imaginary, and the one with the worst record is most likely the hero of the jail. They also study crime. In one jail in this State we have seen a dozen prisoners seated around a table with a daily paper reading and discussing the latest sensational murder. The common criminal prefers this sort of prison. He enjoys society and a crowd together can form clubs, inaugurate the "kangaroo court" and have a really good time in jail. If times are hard and weather bad he rather likes to "break into" jail for a time on some petty misdemeanor charge. Put him into his cell, except an hour each night and morning when he exercises in the corridor under the eyes of a guard, and he does not like it. Prison life then becomes very serious with him. He will never break into that prison again.

In such a jail, the young man, accidentally in prison for the first time, does not have an opportunity to study crime, to become familiar with criminal life; but he does have an opportunity to think. It is better for him, and he leaves the prison certainly not a worse and probably a better man. The object for which he was placed in prison is accomplished. We know from experience that the old kind of jails are making criminals, turning men out worse than they went in.

Many of the counties are violating the laws governing jails. Many do not keep those awaiting trial in separate rooms from those serving sentence. Two do not keep women in separate rooms from men.

MATRONS.

Two years ago we commented upon the failure of counties to provide matrons for the jail. There is but little improvement since. Many counties permit women prisoners to be searched and cared for by men. Every county jail should have a matron and all female prisoners should be under her charge. In the counties where only an occasional female prisoner is received, the wife of the Sheriff or jailer could be appointed matron, at small compensation, or some woman interested in charity work could be found who would be willing to act.

WORKHOUSES.

We hope the time may come when the State can provide workhouses and every man sentenced to imprisonment be compelled to serve out his sentence in such a workhouse. Until that time may come the convict in the county jail should be required to work. San Bernardino County has maintained a very successful stoneyard, where convicts are

employed breaking stones for county roads. San Francisco county jail No. 2 and Los Angeles city jail find work for some of their prisoners. Ventura and El Dorado counties have also worked prisoners at times. County supervisors should make an extra effort to find work for county prisoners serving sentence.

Since the commencement of the biennial period all the county jails have been inspected. Our inspections are written upon blanks and filed in the office. All made prior to April 18th were burned and we are therefore unable to give the detailed results of these inspections.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNTY HOSPITALS.

The county hospitals have undergone few changes since our last report. There have been no new ones and few additional buildings. There have, however, been improvements, and especially in the care given the patients. We note especially an increased number of nurses employed, which always betters the condition. The sanitary conditions have also improved. In a few instances where we were compelled to criticise two years ago there has been a change of superintendents, and general renovation. In some others where the conditions were bad they are still just as bad.

We have many county hospitals that will compare favorably with any to be found anywhere. They have good superintendents, physicians, operating-rooms, wards for surgical and sick cases, good wards or rooms for the custodial cases, and good nurses.

We repeat the following from our last report:

"The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat and be easily accessible. It should provide—

"1. A residence for the superintendent separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

"2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

"3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from \$5 to \$10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital and receive special care.

"4. Good accommodations for the paralytic and permanently disabled.

"5. Separate and isolated quarters for both the consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

"6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-

rooms, a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform some labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It would be better for them and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.

"7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangement should be such that no scandal can arise.

"8. Suitable rooms for the employés. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building."

The county farm should not be large, but should be of good land. In too many cases the county farm is the poorest land in the vicinity. The farm should produce all the vegetables, milk, eggs, pork, and poultry needed on the place, and be large enough for these purposes. In most instances it would be a mistake to attempt to run a county farm to produce an income. When this is attempted it rarely succeeds. There is not usually the same interest on the part of the paid superintendent to make it pay that there would be if he had to get his income from the farm. Again, his main work is the care of his patients, and that requires his time and attention, and the farm work can be only secondary.

There were in our county hospitals on June 30th last, 4,627 strictly custodial or almshouse cases, of which 1,651 were over sixty years of age. This is a larger number in proportion to our population than is found in other states, but the reason is not hard to find. The preponderance is in the mining counties. For instance, Nevada County has 80½, and Napa 48. Again, Siskiyou has 56, and Calaveras 59½; while Santa Barbara has only 34, and Yuba 59. Many of the early miners who have helped to make the State famous have never married and have not accumulated property, and in their old days have to fall back upon the county for their care. These are old and are fast passing away. But while they live they should receive good care.

For the sick poor who must have hospital treatment temporarily there must be increased attention given. The number must increase as population increases. There were cared for in the hospitals of the State last year about 16,000 of these cases. They should receive the best medical care, that they may the sooner be restored to health and self-support.

Our new hospitals should provide for pay cases at a minimum charge. Many of our people can not pay the expenses of a private hospital and must, therefore, attempt the care of the sick in their own homes, much to their own inconvenience and danger both to the patient and themselves. Many die, who, if sent to the hospital, would recover. Some of our county hospitals in this State are now doing this work, and doing it well. Other counties should attempt it.

We have endeavored to collect the statistics of cost of maintenance of our county hospitals and compute the daily cost for each patient.

In doing this we have met some difficulties. Some of our county officers have not enough interest in this work to furnish us the statistics called for, and the tables, therefore, are not complete. In arriving at the average number of patients in the hospital during the year we have taken a census on December 31st and another on June 30th, and have made an average of these two. While this will be nearly correct, the result would be more accurate if we could take a monthly census. We have included in the expense upon which these calculations are made the maintenance and salaries, except the county physician, who looks after the county hospital as a part of his duties.

The variations in the per capita cost are too great, but there are some good reasons for variations which must be considered. For instance, in San Diego County the per capita cost is 73.3 cents daily; but here extra attention is paid to the sick at a higher cost. But against this cost the county has received considerable from pay patients, which has not been taken into consideration in arriving at the per capita cost. The more and better hospital work is done the higher will be the per capita. Where no hospital work is done and many custodial cases are cared for the per capita cost should be lower. In our opinion there is no reason why this rate should exceed 60 cents daily for these cases alone; nor should it go below 45 cents daily. In Los Angeles county hospital, where there are none but sick cases, the per capita cost is 85.3 cents per day. The per capita cost, therefore, should range between these figures, depending on the relative proportion of sick to custodial cases. Where the per capita cost exceeds one dollar per day inquiry should be made into the reasons therefor.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIEF TO INDIGENTS.

The county hospitals do not take care of all our indigents. Many more are given aid in their homes or outside of the hospital through the Boards of Supervisors. We have asked the County Auditors to report to us the amounts paid for this purpose by the various counties, and give the results in Table XXX of statistics, page 177.

It is no doubt a proper charity to temporarily aid families who have met misfortune. Such aid, however, should be for the purpose of rehabilitating or restoring the family to self-support. For this purpose a careful investigation should be made, through some agency selected by the Supervisors, or by themselves, into the actual needs of the family, and then such aid be given as the circumstances require, keeping in view the main purpose. Some of the counties of the State have already provided for such investigation of applications for relief, with very satisfactory results. In three of the city supervisorial districts in Alameda County such supervision was inaugurated last year, with the result that a reduction was made from \$22,930.64, the amount paid for indigent relief in those districts during the year ending June 30, 1904, to \$10,157, the amount paid for the same purpose during the year ending June 30, 1906.

We must not forget that relief given to the undeserving is productive of actual injury to the recipients. To help those who could help themselves may make them and their families paupers for life. Pauperism is a disease to be cured, not to be fed. Alameda County, large as the money-saving has been, has undoubtedly saved more in morals than in money.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CHAPTER I.

THE DELINQUENT CHILD.

In another part of this report we have called attention to the large increase in the number of prisoners in our State prisons during the last two years. We already ranked altogether too high in the number of this class we were supporting. Even then, a Superior Judge recently said that "there never had been a time in our history when so much crime went unpunished as at present." The situation demands our best thought in proposing remedies and our best energies in enforcing them.

Statistics recently taken by the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics show that more than forty per cent of the convictions for felony in this State last year were of boys under twenty-one years of age. From this we must conclude that the ranks of the criminal are being rapidly recruited from among our boys. And why are the juveniles of the land entering upon a criminal life?

We have investigated the antecedents, environment, and education of some of these boy criminals during the last year and are able to draw from this information some conclusions:

1st. In many of these cases there has been parental neglect. Perhaps parents have separated, or one has died and a step-parent has come in. At any rate, the parents have lost interest in the child and are guilty of neglect.

2d. As a result of parental neglect the boys have had nothing to do. They have been idle on the streets, where they have found bad company, and with this bad company have learned bad habits, which, to feed and gratify, they have committed crime. There seems to be plenty of opportunity to learn bad habits.

3d. These same boys have not been required to go to school. The boys who get into trouble are, in the main, of those boys who drop out of school early in life. The first step downward toward the criminal life is truancy.

If we are going to stop this increase of crime we must stop the education of criminals. To do this we must commence with the child and see to it that he is not only not given an opportunity to learn crime, but that he is given an opportunity for something better. There are certain steps that must be taken, as follows:

1st. The Compulsory Education Law is of supreme importance and must be enforced. Every board of education in the State should appoint its truant officer, ascertain the name and residence of every child of school age in the district, and force him to go to school.

2d. It may be seriously considered whether manual training should not be introduced into all the grammar schools, for it not only better prepares boys to earn their own living, but attracts and gives interest in school to many a backward child and teaches the dignity of labor. In each large school and in every city there should be ungraded and truant schools where the backward and unwilling child can be given special attention. Such schools are called parental and ungraded schools, and now exist in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Fresno.

3d. The obligation of parents to their children should be more rigidly enforced, and where there is unwillingness and unfitness the child should be taken away and the rights of the parent to it severed. The interests of the child are of first importance and the interests of the State second. The child is in no sense the personal chattel of the parent.

4th. There should be a probation committee in every county in the State under the law now in force, and we believe the probation officers, when paid, should be paid by the county. Their work, if well done, will in the end be a large economy. There are in San Francisco and Los Angeles detention homes where those under the charge of the probation officers may be kept. These will be necessary in large cities.

5th. The powers of the Juvenile Court should be extended. We need a law to permit the Juvenile Judge to punish every person who contributes to juvenile delinquency. It not infrequently happens when a child is brought before the court that adults are more to blame than the child, and these should be brought into court and punished.

6th. There should be a law making it a misdemeanor for a child to smoke cigarettes or tobacco or drink intoxicating liquors. The effect of such a law would be to call such children before the court and place them on probation, and thus break up these bad habits in their incipency.

When these remedies are all enforced, if there should any sift through whom none of these agencies can correct, they should be promptly sent to one of the State reform schools.

If these measures are faithfully enforced we think that the largest source of crime will be stopped.

CHAPTER II.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

The dependent child is the child of misfortune. He has lost his parents by death or has been abandoned by them. If some agency does not step in and assume his care he soon becomes the delinquent child. But whose interests are now more important than those of the State's, and the State's best interests are also the child's best interests!

We have in California forty-four orphan asylums for the care of the dependent child, to whom the State pays a large sum annually. The State ceases to make this provision for the dependent child, however, when he arrives at fourteen years of age. It has been presumed that at that age he is able to take care of himself, but does he? We do not know, for we have no statistics as to what becomes of these children between fourteen and twenty-one years of age, and this is also the period of greatest danger. We fear that many fail and become delinquent and later add to the criminal classes. The State should not relax its vigil at this age, but should continue it until the child is established in life.

Neither is there in this State any determination of the question of dependency. A parent places his children in an orphan asylum and later, failing to pay, they are a charge upon the State. Perhaps this parent is well able to pay, but does not wish to. The State should be able to force the parent to meet his obligations. To do this the State should, by some means, determine when a child is dependent upon it, and we know of no better medium for this than the court. The court can enforce the parent's obligations if he is able, and also protect the rights of the child, and should also have the power, in case of unfit parents or abandoned children, to sever the parent's rights in the child altogether.

The best place for a child is a good home. The asylums, however good work they may do, are unnatural and can not be a parent. The State should encourage the placing out of all children possible into good homes. They should be placed out at as early an age as possible, so that they can grow up in the family and become a part of it.

But the State through some of its executive agencies should supervise this work. Every child placed out in the State should be reported

to the properly authorized State officers or board, and should be visited once or twice a year, so that the State may know that the child is receiving proper care and education. There are in the State now several agencies for this work, but they are responsible to no State authority and the kind of work they are doing is known only to themselves. If such agencies are doing good work it would be to their advantage to be commended; but if bad work, then it would be to the advantage of the State and its future children to stop them.

CHAPTER III.

VAGRANCY.

Vagrancy is an astonishing evil in California. Our mild winter climate, our bountiful orchards, and our hospitable people make this a tramps' paradise. Here this man of easy life can sleep in the winter season often out of doors, and in the morning throw his shoe into a friendly orange tree and bring down a breakfast. By a little exertion he can beg from our homes almost anything he may wish to eat. This tramp population during the winter months is a large one and composed of all classes. There are old criminals knocked out by too much imprisonment, young criminals hiding under the garb of a vagrant, yegg-men who have sworn never to do any work, gay cats who will work occasionally for drink money, blanket-men who tramp with their sleeping blankets through the State in summer, working a day or two here and there and who return to the lower dives along the city's water front for winter and live on what they can beg or the refuse picked from garbage cans.

The majority of the vagrant class go East during the summers. A great calamity which calls for dispensation of charity always attracts this class. When they heard of the San Francisco fire they decided this was the place for them. They pose as refugees, whether in the city or outside in the country. The liberality toward refugees is worked by them for all there is. This State at this time is harboring more of the vagrant class than ever before and among them are a horde of bad criminals. What shall be done with them? Many of our counties arrest them and pass them on. This does no good, in fact only aggravates the evil. There is but one thing that will solve the tramp problem—*long imprisonment at hard labor*. Nothing is so distasteful to the vagrant as hard labor. In State prison we have had some yegg-men who refused to work until after receiving a term in the straitjacket. If every vagrant in this State was arrested and put to work, California would not be the winter Mecca it now is for this class. It would pay this State to establish at least three workhouses or farms—one in the northern, one in the central, and one in the southern part of the State—and located so as to be convenient to the gateways of the State. Then arrest every vagrant and send him for from three to six months to the

most convenient workhouse, and after the expiration of his time give him a written discharge which will exempt him for two weeks from recommitment for vagrancy.

With the great demand that exists in this State for workmen there is no excuse for begging, and that should be *prima facie* evidence of vagrancy. Any man so sentenced to a workhouse could be released at any time on parole, if he was willing to accept work offered him outside. If a mistake should be made it could therefore be very easily corrected. Last winter we sent nearly four hundred letters to judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, chiefs of police, district attorneys and railroad superintendents, asking for their experiences and suggestions concerning the tramp and what should be done with him. Replies were received to about one half of these letters, which we are sorry to say were burned in the San Francisco fire. The consensus of opinion expressed in these letters agrees with the suggestions here made.

Among the tramps infesting this State are, from time to time, many boys. During the last year Mr. I. Manning King, probation officer of Monterey County, had arrested and jailed 137 boy tramps. Many of these had been induced to go away with older tramps, many of whom are constantly looking for the opportunity of "snaring a kid." Mr. King was able to return to their homes 84 of these without expense to his county, the parents or friends of these boys being glad to come for them or send money for their return.

In cases where such boys can not be returned they should by no means be discharged to resume the life of a tramp, but should be committed to one of the State reform schools. Some counties of this State refuse to commit such boys to the reform school because they say they are not residents of the county, and therefore the county should not be required to pay the charge against the county at the reform school. To save this paltry sum many a vagrant boy has been turned loose to become a tramp and a criminal. In order to remove this temptation and to save these boys, we recommend that in all cases where a boy or girl who is a non-resident of the county is committed to the reform school, the county committing be released from this payment. It will be far cheaper for the State to bear this burden now than a later and larger one in our State prison.

Other counties in the State are not doing as well as Monterey County. Throughout most of the State the boy tramp is passed on like the older men of the road. The experience of Monterey County should be a lesson to every county of the State. If probation officers are appointed and all officials do their duty, we will stop effectually this method of making criminals.

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATION LAWS AND THE JUVENILE COURT.

In 1903 the Legislature enacted the Juvenile Court Law, and in 1905 this law was amended in many important particulars. Among other changes it provided for the appointment of a probation committee of "seven discreet citizens of good moral character and of either sex" by the Superior Judges. The committee acts in an advisory capacity to the court and appoints the probation officers. There are two laws, one for juvenile and one for adult offenders. Similar procedure was created by both of these laws, but it was the general intention that there should be but one probation committee to act under both of these laws, nor does there seem to be any good reason why there should be two committees. The probation committee can and should appoint such probation officers as may be required and act in its advisory capacity under both laws, and save the duplication of machinery. It seems to us that special probation officers are not authorized by the statutes, and that only such probation officers can act as are duly appointed by the probation committee. We are not fully advised as to the work done under the adult probation law, but do know that the law has been applied in many instances.

In Alameda County Mr. Ezra Decoto was appointed probation officer, and reports concerning adults as follows: "I have handled sixty cases over sixteen years of age; thirty-eight of these were between sixteen and twenty years of age; thirteen of these were between twenty and thirty, and nine were between thirty and sixty-three years of age. Twenty-three of these were charged with grand larceny, sixteen with burglary, two with highway robbery, six with petty larceny, four with assault with a deadly weapon; one with carrying concealed weapons, two with rape, three with malicious mischief, one with embezzlement, one with forgery, and one with attempt to extort money. These have been placed on probation for terms varying from two to seven years. Out of these sixty, four have disappeared and I have not been able to get trace of them as yet. Three I had to send to the reform school, as I could do nothing with them in their homes; in fact, the homes were so bad that

they simply contaminated the boys. Three have been sent to State prison for violating the terms of their probation. Two of those returned to State prison never should have been placed on probation."

Out of sixty cases placed under the care of Mr. Decoto, fifty have been successful and ten have failed, and six of these failures have been sent either to prison or to reform school. We think this is a pretty thorough demonstration of the value of adult probation when carefully carried out.

The juvenile probation law has been more extensively put into operation than the adult probation law. In San Francisco the juvenile court was established in 1903, and in 1905 a probation committee was appointed, which afterwards appointed the probation officers. Of the results of their work Mr. Arthur J. Todd, Chief Probation Officer, says:

"Over 2,100 separate delinquency cases, and about 200 dependency cases, covering probably 500 children, have been handled already. Failures there have been, but comparatively few. The work must be judged, if judgment be necessary, not by a purely ideal standard, nor by a standard of results hoped for in the near future, but by comparison with results of the old method.

"Dismissal or conviction were hitherto the only alternatives. This meant, for children, either hoodlumism or the character and status of 'jail birds.' The police court hopper had to work so fast that attention to the individual 'young criminal' was impossible. Study of contributing causes to his crime was out of the question. He was either criminal or not criminal. If the former, he was 'sent up'; if the latter, let go scot-free. There was no such idea as release on probation, no time for it, no means of working it out.

"But with the juvenile court this idea of probation took firm foothold, and indeed so thoroughly has it become ingrained in the court's practice that, in many minds, juvenile court and probation are synonymous. This is not quite true, though, to be sure, probation is the court's most distinctive feature. This is as true here as it is in Denver, in Chicago, or in New York.

"The probation work here, however, has been hampered to a certain extent by lack of sufficient force to administer it. This leads us to a brief resumé of what is being done and a forecast of what is aimed at. In the first place the probation work has been stiffened up lately by insistence upon a strict system of visitation and reports, together with a simple but complete system of records. A boy, when put on probation, may be ordered either to report weekly at the probation office, or be subject to regular visitation at home or work. Girls do not report. School boys report Saturday mornings; working boys Thursday nights. The first time a boy fails he gets a pointed letter. If he repeats the neglect an officer visits him with an ultimatum. If this fails, a bench

warrant or attachment brings him to time. One dose is usually quite sufficient.

"One officer makes a specialty of keeping in touch with the school work of probationers; another with their work record. The officer in charge of this latter work is the latest addition to the probation force."

The above report was made before the fire, which destroyed all records and equipment, and scattered the probationers far and near. But the probation office has already been rehabilitated. A new detention home and court-room has been constructed, and the old probationers looked up and brought back to regular reports again. There were at the time of the fire 225 on probation. As to the present conditions, Mr. Todd says:

"The disorganized condition of the schools and of employment, together with the imperfect means of communication, renders almost double work necessary to produce the same result as before. This general looseness has its effect, too, in producing a new or at least an aggravated type of trouble; in boys this appears in the form of truancy, vagrancy, and petty thievery; in girls, carelessness and immorality. The presence of soldiers about the refugee camps is responsible for several cases of girl delinquency.

"In addition to the work of investigating new cases, sometimes fifty per week, though recently fewer, and the supervision of over two hundred probationers, we are called upon to make the investigations and recommendations required by the Child Labor Act in cases of application of children under fourteen for permits to work. This latter work alone absorbs considerable time. Numerous other duties of various nature arise in connection with these different branches of work. All contribute to make the life of the probation officer a busy one.

"As to the effectiveness of the probation system, I can only say that experience gives me faith in it. The majority of juvenile cases respond to it. Some by reason of physical defect, impossible homes, or an excessive 'head start' in the criminal path, are seemingly beyond the pale of such treatment. Probation should be conservatively and judiciously extended, especially when we are testing and proving its value; though, as a matter of fact, in both adult and juvenile cases, as great risk is involved in sending the individual to a corrective institution as in placing him on probation. We concur in the reports from other cities to the effect that the probation system saves money as well as morals."

In Los Angeles County the juvenile court has been established and a probation committee and a probation officer appointed. We make the following extracts from the annual report of the Chief Probation Officer, Mr. A. C. Dodds:

"The duties of a judge of the juvenile court do not end with merely

passing sentence upon each individual brought before him. Each case means that a rigid inquiry must be made into the surrounding circumstances of a family, schooling, and associates of the juvenile offender; that, if possible, a cause may be found for their waywardness and a proper remedy applied to fit each individual case.

"To this end it is nearly always necessary that the case be continued and the child placed under observation for a time. Then follows a careful study of the boy's or girl's disposition, habits, mental and physical characteristics, and when these are understood, a final decision can be reached, based upon a diagnosis of each case, and such action taken by the court as will preclude injustice to the child or to its relatives.

"Oftentimes these continuances of a case have to be repeated from week to week, and upon the reports made to the judge of the conduct of the child the court can impress upon it such advice and counsel as particularly fit with the conditions. Permanent and lasting impressions for good upon a child are only reached in time and with a knowledge of the effect the system followed in the juvenile court has upon each case for the better. It is the system of continuing the close supervision of a child which is the keynote to success in accomplishing a reformation, and it is due to this system that so many arraignments, often between twenty and thirty, are before the court each week, while as a rule, only a few new cases command the attention of the judge at each session of the juvenile court.

"Each time a child is arraigned before Judge Wilbur his instructions for its further restraint or discipline are based upon the improvement which has been made manifest in that special case, and to decide when the improvement has been such as to justify the court in releasing the child under supervision of the probation officer.

"In connection with the work accomplished in open court, Judge Wilbur has assumed much additional work, and is continually having personal interviews with both the children and their parents or guardians in his chambers, whenever time can be spared from his judicial duties. This work by the judge has been an exceedingly important factor in the marvelous success of the juvenile court in Los Angeles, and has been in all ways for the best interests of the children, while the intent and purpose of the law creating the court has been given its most complete interpretation.

"Under the provision of Section 10 of the juvenile court law a board of six citizens has been appointed to investigate all societies, organizations, or individuals applying for, or receiving, the care or custody of delinquent or dependent children. The present board consists of four women and two men: viz., Judge H. H. Klamroth of Pasadena, chair-

man; Mrs. W. J. Washburn, secretary; Mr. Leonard Merrill, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Sartori, Miss Evelyn Stoddart, and Mrs. Nora McCartney.

"The work of this board has been of inestimable value to the court. Not only have they faithfully performed the duties assigned to them under the law, but some of them have been present at every session of court, and they have manifested a direct personal interest in the children who were up for a hearing; they have talked with and advised them and their parents, and in many cases have helped to bring about a better condition of things in the wretched homes from which many of the children have come. They have also been willing to act as probation officers in special cases, and have found homes for many homeless children; and besides raising the money among the women's clubs of the city and county to pay the salary of the probation officer, they have raised and expended a considerable sum in paying for the board of children whose homes were unfit places for them to live in. One of these ladies has even taken a homeless waif into her own palatial residence and is rearing her in the midst of cultured surroundings and refined luxury to become an ornament to the society in which she moves.

"They have given careful attention to the operation of the law in all its various phases, that they might observe its weak points, if any, and by coöperation with similar boards in other cities, use their best endeavors to have such amendments made as will make the law more effective and productive of still better results.

"REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1905.—JUVENILE COURT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Number of cases heard on continuance 434

Number of new cases heard—

Boys 174

Girls 32

206

Boys.

640

On parole 124

Sent to Whittier* 16

Sent to Ione 1

Sent to Catholic Orphanage 2

Sent to Feeble-Minded Institute 1

Returned to friends 7

Placed in homes 7

Number of cases dismissed 8

Escaped 8

174

Girls.

On parole 8

Sent to Whittier 2

Sent to Good Shepherd 10

Sent to Catholic Orphanage 1

Sent to Feeble-Minded Institute 1

Returned to friends 3

Placed in homes 4

Dismissed 3

32"

*In addition, there were 23 cases sent to Whittier from former years, having failed under probation, and one case sent to Ione.

CHAPTER V.

INVESTIGATIONS.

1. ABUSE OF AN INSANE PATIENT.

It came to the knowledge of the Board that an insane patient had arrived at Stockton State Hospital in a badly bruised condition from Alameda County. The Board at once directed an investigation through a special committee, which was duly concluded, and the committee presented the following report, which was duly adopted:

Your committee appointed to investigate the case of ——— beg leave to report as follows:

That they have made careful inquiry into the facts in this case; that they have examined the physicians and attendants at Stockton State Hospital and every police officer in Oakland who had anything to do with the patient from the time he was picked up on the streets until he was examined by the court and committed to the said hospital, in all twelve witnesses, and have reduced their statements to writing and present the same herewith.

Your committee find the following facts:

First—That the said patient arrived at the Stockton State Hospital for Insane on June 29, 1905, with bruises all over his body, and especially on his back and arms.

Second—That said patient was picked up by a patrolman in Oakland on Saturday afternoon, June 24th, while making a disturbance in the Chinese quarter and was taken to the city jail and kept there until Tuesday afternoon, when he was removed to the receiving hospital and was, on Thursday, June 29th, duly examined and committed to and conveyed to said Stockton State Hospital.

Third—That while in the said city jail said patient was at times violent and frequent scuffles were had with him. That while there he was treated by the city physician for acute alcoholism.

Fourth—That said patient was sent home from said hospital November 14th and is now at his home in Oakland.

In conclusion, your committee reports that it is unable to ascertain where the patient received his injuries. That no one having the handling of said patient seemed to know that he was seriously bruised until his arrival at the Stockton State Hospital.

We believe that no person suspected of insanity should be detained in a city jail. There are no facilities there for the care of such persons and the very act of confining them with prisoners may increase the trouble. The county has a detention hospital, and such cases should at once be sent to it. We are informed that the detention hospital refuses to receive cases until some one has made the affidavit of insanity. We believe this is wrong; that the patient should receive the benefit of the doubt, and that whenever insanity is suspected the patient should go at once to the receiving hospital, there to await the development of the case. Such is also the plain intent of the law (see Sec. 2167, Political Code). If this practice had prevailed in this case the injuries received by this patient probably would not have occurred.

Communications to this effect were sent to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, and the Mayor and City Council of Oakland.

2. HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Through reports in the public press the Board learned of the case of a female inmate of the Hospital for Incurables in San Francisco who, it was said, had given birth to an illegitimate child and had accused an attendant in the hospital with the paternity thereof. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation, after which the committee made the following report, which was duly adopted:

Your Committee on County Institutions, to whom was referred the case of ———, who was reported to have given birth to an illegitimate child while an inmate of the Hospital for Incurables of the City and County of San Francisco, beg leave to report as follows:

That said ——— has been for several years an inmate of said hospital, being afflicted with leprosy; that she recently gave birth to a child and charged the nurse in said hospital with being the father thereof; that she is about twenty-five years of age and possessed of her full mental faculties.

That the Board of Health of said city and county, upon learning of said matter, made an investigation thereof and discharged at once the said nurse and took proper measures to provide for the care and comfort of said patient.

That your committee has investigated the facts in said case and laid them before the District Attorney of said County of San Francisco, and is informed by that officer that there is no law in this State which makes the act complained of a crime.

Your committee further find that in said hospital are thirty-one patients, of whom eleven are under quarantine for smallpox and are in a separate building and isolated from other patients. The smallpox cases are in charge of a matron and two nurses and have their separate kitchen and cook.

The other inmates are all afflicted with leprosy, and for the safety of the public are held there in custody. There are eighteen men and two women, all foreigners. A superintendent has charge of the whole hospital and a male nurse has charge of the leper inmates. The Chinese occupy a building by themselves, and the others are, with one exception, in the main building, where are also rooms of the superintendent and employés. Said patient is the only female in the building, and she assists somewhat in the housework. The other woman is in a small shack outside by herself, where she prefers to be. The building is old and poorly built, the walls being of rough boards with good-sized cracks between the boards. There is a stable underneath. The conditions are bad, and the inmates are expected to remain here, until death relieves them, in hopeless idleness.

Said patient, if separated from the other inmates in daytime, would be in solitary confinement, and her services in the housework could not be utilized. Propriety would seem to require a matron, but there is not much for a matron to do, and it is very doubtful if that would improve the conditions. We do not see that the Board of Health can take any further precautions than it has heretofore taken.

We recommend that a law be enacted by the Legislature making it a felony for any officer or person having charge of females in any hospital, almshouse, prison, or jail, or any employé of any such institution, to have sexual relations with any such female under his care.

3. COMPLAINT OF ILL-TREATMENT OF PUPIL IN WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

In December, 1905, charges were made that a female pupil in the State School at Whittier had been cruelly punished. Upon the request of the Governor the Board appointed a committee of three to proceed

to Whittier School at once and to coöperate with the Board of Trustees of that school in an investigation of the charges. This committee later made the following report, which was duly adopted, and a copy sent to the Governor and copies also given to the public press :

The joint committee, consisting of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School and a committee of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, met at the Whittier State School on Thursday, December 14th, for the purpose of investigating certain charges of cruel treatment administered upon —, and report unanimously as follows :

That they were in session ten hours and examined eighteen witnesses, including said complainant and her mother, nine officers, and seven of the girl's companions in the school. These witnesses were examined under oath and separate and apart from each other.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

First—That on or about September 15th, 1905, said girl received corporal punishment by means of a strap of kipskin shoe leather with rounded edges, three inches wide and twenty-four inches long, and received, first four strokes, and she, continuing her misdemeanor, received five or six strokes more.

Second—That the said punishment was administered by the assistant superintendent by order of the superintendent, after a judicial hearing, and in his presence and that of the matron, and that the same was not excessive or cruel.

The evidence was conclusive that there was no blood drawn and there were no lacerations. The punishment was upon the posterior portion of the thighs, through the underclothing and without exposure of the skin. That the immediate cause of said punishment was the continued rebellious conduct of two or three girls, of whom said girl was one, who had gotten beyond the control of the women in authority over the girls' department. In consequence, the Superintendent was sent for and the punishment administered as a last resort after other measures had failed.

That in January, 1904, the hair of said girl — was cut off as a punishment for running away, and this mode of punishment for this offense was established some years ago.

This committee believes that corporal punishment of the kind administered to said girl may be necessary in extreme cases, but it also believes that such punishment, under definite specific conditions, should be administered to girls by women and not by men.

This committee further believes that the practice of cutting off the hair as a punishment is unduly humiliating and should be discontinued.

(Signed) — —.

At the conclusion of the joint meeting the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School held a meeting, and adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, First, that hereafter no male officer shall inflict corporal punishment upon any girl in the school.

Resolved, Second, that the hair of no girl shall be cut off as a matter of punishment.

Resolved, Third, that the superintendent make once a week in writing a report to each trustee, giving in detail all punishments.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

1. THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

One of the activities of this Board is the disseminating of information concerning our State institutions and the general subject of charities and corrections. One of the means of such education is the holding of State conferences. Since the organization of this Board one such conference was held in San Francisco and another in Los Angeles. There has been created an organization known as "The State Conference of Charities and Corrections," composed of all those interested in any way in the general subjects embraced in the scope of the conference. This Board, however, gives this Conference its earnest support and believes it to be a good medium through which the public can be reached and made interested in those subjects of charities and corrections which make for the up-building of the State.

The last meeting of this Conference was held at Los Angeles in January last. The program was an excellent one and the addresses were of a high order of merit. The proceedings have been published in a neat volume. The local arrangements were excellent and the attendance was fair. We believe this Conference was productive of much good.

The expense of such conference is paid by private subscription. This requires it to be held in some of the larger cities where the funds therefor can be more easily raised. It is of benefit to the smaller towns also, and should be passed around. We think that the educational value of these conferences is so great that we recommend that an appropriation of \$500 per year be made for the necessary expenses of such conference, including the printing and distribution of the proceedings thereof, to be expended under the direction of this Board.

2. THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

During the summer of 1905 the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Portland, Oregon. Two members of this Board and the Secretary were in attendance. A number of the superintendents of our State institutions were also in attendance. The State had

present in all a delegation of thirty. These conferences represent the advancement in the field of charities and corrections. The best and latest thought of the day upon these subjects is there presented and discussed. This year the Conference was held in May at Philadelphia, but owing to the distance and the great problems brought on by the fire in San Francisco, but one representative from the State was present.

3. THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Prison Congress of the United States was held this year at Albany, New York. The State was represented by the Warden of Folsom Prison and the Assistant Superintendent of Whittier State School.

If California is to keep abreast of the times, reach her place and keep it, she must furnish to those who have charge of her institutions the opportunity for advancement. To this end we think every superintendent should have his necessary railroad and hotel expenses paid to one of these annual meetings each year. In order that the members of this Board may be of the most usefulness to this State it should be permitted to send at least two representatives to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and to the National Prison Congress. It is also to the best interests of this State that the members of this Board visit, upon convenient occasion, the best institutions in other states. As the members serve without pay, they could hardly be expected to do these things at their own expense.

There is a question whether or not the Board can legally spend any of its present appropriation for this purpose. No further appropriation will be necessary, but we suggest that the Board be authorized to send delegates to these national conventions and to visit institutions of other states, the amount to be expended for such purpose not to exceed \$500 in any one year.

4. THE SUPERVISORS AND SHERIFFS' CONVENTIONS.

The annual conventions of the Supervisors and of the Sheriffs of the State were held last April in San José. These conventions were well attended by these officers, and our Board was represented by two members and the Secretary. The questions discussed pertained to the official duties of these officers, and the conventions have a large educational value.

The exchange of ideas and experiences made possible by such meetings is of great value to the public service, and the practice of holding such conventions is strongly commended.

5. OBSERVATIONS UPON VISITS TO SOME OREGON STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Oregon State prison, insane hospital, and reform school were visited in July, 1905, by one of the members of this Board. These institutions are all situated near Salem, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution that all the institutions of this kind shall be located at the capital. There were several members of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in the party. Mr. Dunbar, Secretary of State of Oregon, kindly conducted the party to the various institutions, where they were cordially received by those in charge and given a full opportunity to see everything.

The State prison is, from the California standpoint, a small one. As elsewhere mentioned in this report, some of the prisoners are employed in road-building and are kept in camp remote from the prison. The Warden reports the results as being satisfactory. Oregon has adopted the indeterminate sentence, and in that respect is far ahead of California.

The hospital for the insane is as large as some of our State hospitals, but apparently not as liberally supported. A fire alarm was turned in by the Superintendent while the visitors were there, in order that they might see the fire drill. Within a few seconds after the first tap of the bell the patients were lined up ready to march out. The hospital consists of the usual large buildings and has a farm some miles distant, where many of the patients reside. At the farm the patients are housed in frame buildings, and seemed very comfortable. The practicability of using frame buildings for certain classes of insane is here clearly demonstrated.

The reform school is beautifully located on a hill overlooking a charming landscape. The boys were evidently well cared for and contented. An examination of the commitment records showed that in Oregon, as elsewhere, most of the inmates of the reform school come from homes disturbed by death, divorce, intemperance, or other causes.

CHAPTER VII.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

The tenement-house conditions in San Francisco before the fire of April last had reached a stage that called for legislative action. They were nearly as bad, though not so extensive, as in New York and Chicago before the recent regulation by law in both the states of New York and Illinois. The fire, of course, swept them away and for the time rid the city of the bad tenement house. But the tenement house will be rebuilt and in a few years will be as bad or worse than before. The time to act is now before it is rebuilt. There are also other cities in the State that are getting their tenement-house problems, and these need the regulating hand of law.

The evils found in the tenement houses of Chicago and New York were as follows:

"(1) Insufficiency of light and air, due to narrow courts or air-shafts, undue height, and to the occupation by the building or by adjacent buildings of too great a proportion of lot area.

"(2) Danger from fire.

"(3) Lack of separate water-closets and washing facilities.

"(4) Overcrowding.

"(5) Foul cellars and courts and other like evils which may be classed as bad housekeeping."

The tenement-house department of New York, after its creation, made an inspection of the various tenement houses then existing and found 350,000 dark rooms, besides many thousands more of insufficient light. The halls were dark, not having a single outer window and frequently not even provided with a gas jet. In these tenements wives must cook and do kitchen work by gas light day and night; families must sleep in bedrooms opening upon the miscalled air and light shaft, the windows of which face the windows of the bedrooms in the opposite tenement, only twenty-eight inches apart. The occupants must use common water-closets, usually in the backyard, uncared for, and foul to the last degree, and the children must play, if at all, in the street. Such conditions lead to moral, mental, and physical degeneracy. Tuberculosis had so spread that New York City had over 8,000 deaths and 20,000 new cases in a year.

The new laws enacted in both New York and Illinois make those conditions now impossible in new tenement houses, but can not wholly eradicate them in the old ones. The civic bodies of San Francisco have prepared a law, based upon the statutes of those states, calculated to prevent such conditions from arising in this State. We believe that such a law should be passed as speedily as possible. This is necessary not only for San Francisco, but for other cities in the State where the tenement-house evil is growing.

CHAPTER VIII.

1. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The last Legislature passed a statute creating a Bureau of Criminal Identification, placing the same under the control of the Board of Prison Directors. This Board appointed as chief of that Bureau Mr. F. H. Depue, and procured for him an office in San Francisco in connection with the offices of the Board. Mr. Depue had collected photographs, descriptions, and identification cards of a large number of criminals and was just getting into condition for effective service when the fire destroyed all. We believe this is an important work, and that an appropriation sufficient to re-establish and continue it should be made.

2. AFTER-CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

We wish to commend the private effort being made to provide after-care for discharged prisoners. Until recently but little effort in this State had been made to provide a place of occupation for any prisoner to go to upon his discharge from prison. We have provided him with a cheap suit of clothes and five dollars in money. He usually goes to the city. His money is soon gone and he has no place to work. In many cases he is forced back into crime by society itself. We believe the time will soon come when every prisoner will be given an indeterminate sentence, and when he is ready to go out it will be upon parole under the watchful eye of the agents of the State, and the recidivist should be indefinitely kept within prison walls. Until this time comes, however, society should do something for the discharged prisoner who is desirous of leading an honest life. To this end the California Prison Association has been organized as a private charity and has now two agents in the field. During the past year this Association has stood ready to provide employment for every prisoner upon his discharge who would accept it, and it has found and sent to employment 150 prisoners during the year. Not all of these prisoners remain in the places assigned them. Some want occupations beyond their ability, and some want none at all. Those who could leave the prison doors commended by the officers have been provided with fair positions suitable to their capacity, and many of them are reported to be doing well.

PART IV.

Appropriations Made for State Institutions for the 57th and 58th Fiscal Years, and Estimates for the 59th and 60th Fiscal Years.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE 57TH AND 58TH FISCAL YEARS.

STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN—

Support	\$396,352 00
Salaries	207,920 00
Printing	2,500 00
Cells, etc.	310,000 00

STATE PRISON, FOLSOM—

Support	\$150,000 00
Salaries	145,000 00
Printing	2,500 00
Printing deficiency	250 00
Cells, etc.	168,000 00

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY—

Support	\$60,000 00
Salaries	55,000 00
Printing	350 00
Books for library	250 00
Deficiency	4,170 47
Furniture and repairs	2,500 00
Rebuilding Trades Building	20,000 00
Assembly Hall	10,000 00

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL—

Support	\$115,000 00
Salaries	100,000 00
Printing	350 00
Library books	250 00
Printing materials	500 00
Repairing Assembly Hall	500 00
Refurnishing Girls' Cottage	750 00
Teams, harness, etc.	675 00
New sewing-machines	250 00
Replumbing	5,000 00
Reservoir	2,000 00
Five inches of water	3,907 50
Judgment, Harvey	1,276 00

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	\$240,100 00
Salaries	213,000 00
Land	40,000 00

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	\$237,000 00
Salaries	211,000 00
Reservoir and water rights	40,000 00
Buildings—Extra Session	35,000 00

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	\$182,000 00
Salaries	159,000 00
Salary of female physician	3,000 00
Emergency—Extra Session	25,000 00

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	\$128,000 00
Salaries	106,500 00
Improvement of grounds	4,500 00
Salary of female physician (1 year)	1,600 00
Emergency—Extra Session	30,000 00

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—

Support	\$180,000 00
Salaries	123,000 00
Salary of female physician (1 year)	1,600 00
Building	65,000 00

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—

Support	\$131,800 00
Salaries	100,755 00
Salary of female physician	1,000 00
Cottage and furniture	17,500 00
Dormitory for attendants	3,000 00
Completion of hospital and cottages	8,000 00
Reservoir and fire protection	5,000 00
Old claim	1,500 00
Emergency—Extra Session	72,500 00

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND BLIND—

Support	\$40,960 00
Salaries	91,200 00
Printing	600 00

HOME FOR ADULT BLIND—

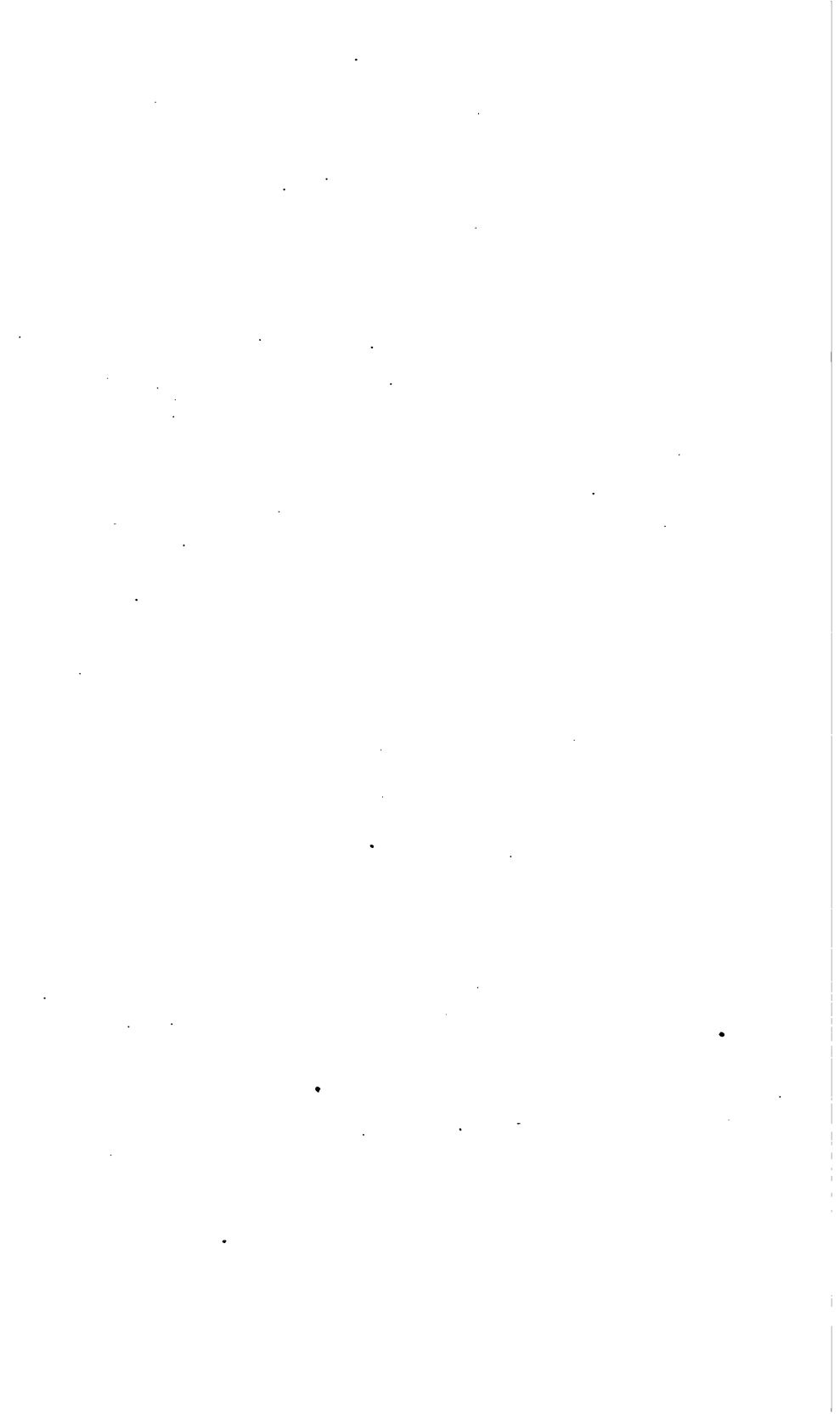
Support	\$28,000 00
Salaries	22,000 00
Printing	600 00
Printing deficiency	100 00
Paving	22,310 11
Workshop	25,000 00
General deficiency	2,742 74
Sewer assessment	855 18

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE 59TH AND 60TH FISCAL YEARS.

Estimates of appropriations for the fifty-ninth and sixtieth fiscal years will be submitted later, it being impossible at this date to determine the needs with sufficient accuracy.

PART V.

STATISTICS.



STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total
	Males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
In prison June 30, 1904	907	1,448	28	1,476	2,355	28	2,383
Received by commitment	410	509	6	515	919	6	925
Received by transfer from other prison	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Received by return for violation of parole	1	3	0	3	4	0	4
Received otherwise	14	10	0	10	24	0	24
Received during the year	428	523	6	529	951	6	957
Total prisoners during the year	1,335	1,971	34	2,005	3,306	34	3,340
Discharged during year	202	364	7	371	566	7	573
Pardoned during year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paroled during year	19	28	1	29	47	1	48
Sentence commuted	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Escaped	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Transferred to other prison	1	3	0	3	4	0	4
Sent to Preston School	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sent to insane hospitals	1	8	0	8	9	0	9
Executed	2	5	0	5	7	0	7
Died otherwise than by execution	7	17	0	17	24	0	24
Otherwise passed out	27	11	0	11	38	0	38
Total passed out	266	439	8	447	705	8	713
In prison June 30, 1905	1,069	1,532	26	1,558	2,601	26	2,627
On parole June 30, 1905	24	42	1	43	66	1	67
At insane hospitals June 30, 1905	13	22	0	22	35	0	35
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	18	1	0	1	19	0	19
Under commitment June 30, 1905	1,124	1,597	27	1,624	2,721	27	2,748

TABLE II.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total.....
	Males.....	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Males.....	Females..	
In prison June 30, 1905	1,069	1,532	26	1,558	2,601	26	2,627
Received by commitment	321	452	9	461	773	9	782
Received by transfer from other prison	0	50	0	50	50	0	50
Received by return for violation of parole	2	4	0	4	6	0	6
Received otherwise	17	13	0	13	30	0	30
Received during the year	340	519	9	528	859	9	868
Total prisoners during the year	1,409	2,051	35	2,086	3,460	35	3,495
Discharged during year	253	398	9	407	651	9	660
Pardoned during year	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Paroled during year	15	37	1	38	52	1	53
Sentence commuted	3	9	0	9	12	0	12
Transferred to other prison	50	0	0	0	50	0	50
Sent to Preston School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sent to insane hospitals	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Executed	4	4	0	4	8	0	8
Died otherwise than by execution	12	15	0	15	27	0	27
Otherwise passed out	24	23	0	23	47	0	47
Total passed out	364	488	10	498	852	10	862
In prison June 30, 1906	1,045	1,563	25	1,588	2,608	25	2,633
On parole June 30, 1906	32	51	2	53	83	2	85
At insane hospitals June 30, 1906	13	20	0	20	23	0	23
Escapes at large, June 30, 1906	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Under commitment June 30, 1906	1,098	1,634	27	1,661	2,732	27	2,759

TABLE III.—STATE PRISONS.

Table of Sentences of Prisoners.

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
First term	1,271	686	1,957
Second term	210	230	440
Third term	60	88	148
Fourth term	32	24	56
Fifth term	9	7	16
Sixth term	3	4	7
Seventh term	2	3	5
Eighth term	1	1	2
Ninth term	0	0	0
Tenth term	0	2	2
Totals	1,588	1,045	2,633

TABLE IV.—STATE PRISONS.
Summary of Ages of Prisoners when Received.

Age.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
15 and under	4	1	5
16 to 20, inclusive.....	171	129	300
21 to 25, inclusive.....	379	264	643
26 to 30, inclusive.....	336	220	556
31 to 35, inclusive.....	200	136	336
36 to 40, inclusive.....	168	107	275
41 to 45, inclusive.....	112	67	179
46 to 50, inclusive.....	82	42	124
51 to 55, inclusive.....	49	45	94
56 to 60, inclusive.....	44	17	61
61 to 65, inclusive.....	17	10	27
66 to 70, inclusive.....	12	5	17
71 to 75, inclusive.....	9	2	11
76 to 80, inclusive.....	5	0	5
Totals	1,588	1,045	2,633

TABLE V.—STATE PRISONS.

A. Accounts for Whole Number of Prisoners Paroled Since the Law was Passed (1893).

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
Discharged while on parole and restored to citizenship ..	144	40	184
Died while on parole	6	1	7
Sentence commuted and discharged.....	1	2	3
Pardoned	5	0	5
Parole violated, but not extraditable.....	1	0	1
Parole violated, but not yet apprehended	4	4	8
Parole violated and returned	12	3	15
Parole violated and returned on new charge	3	0	3
Now on parole, confined in insane asylum	1	0	1
Now on parole, reporting regularly	48	29	77
Total paroles granted.....	225	79	304
Paroles honored	91%	91%	
Paroles violated	9%	9%	

B. Shows Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1905	43	24	67
Paroled during the year.....	38	15	53
Totals	81	39	120
Discharged	10	0	10
Discharged and restored to citizenship.....	13	4	17
Died	1	1	2
Parole violated and returned to prison	4	1	5
Totals	28	6	34
Now on parole, reporting regularly	48	29	77
Now on parole, not reporting.....	4	4	8
Now on parole, confined in insane asylum.....	1	0	1
Total paroled.....	81	39	120

TABLE VI.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Preston School.	Whittier School.			Totals.		
	Boys...	Boys...	Girls...	Total...	Boys...	Girls...	Total...
In school June 30, 1904.....	142	289	43	332	431	43	474
Received during the year—							
By commitment.....	81	98	12	110	179	12	191
By return from parole for violation of same.....	0	21	3	24	21	3	24
By return from parole for honorable discharge.....	0	47	8	55	47	8	55
Escapes captured.....	0	23	5	28	23	5	28
Total received during the year.....	81	189	28	217	270	28	298
Total in school during year.....	223	478	71	549	701	71	772
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge.....	24	74	16	90	98	16	114
By parole.....	9	112	9	121	121	9	130
By transfer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By escape.....	0	26	5	31	26	5	31
By death.....	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Total passed out.....	33	214	31	245	247	31	278
In school June 30, 1905.....	190	284	40	304	454	40	494
On parole June 30, 1905.....	9	204	9	213	213	9	222
Escapes at large June 30, 1905.....	0	22	0	22	22	0	22
Total under commitment June 30, 1905.....	199	490	49	539	689	49	738

TABLE VII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Preston School.	Whittier School.			Totals.		
	Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
In school June 30, 1905	190	264	40	304	454	40	494
Received during the year—							
By commitment	88	96	16	112	184	16	200
By return from parole for violation of same	2	20	2	22	22	2	24
By return from parole for honorable discharge	0	77	5	82	77	5	82
Escapes captured	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total received during the year	90	194	23	217	284	23	307
Total in school during year	280	458	63	521	738	63	801
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge	24	87	13	100	111	13	124
By parole	40	94	12	106	134	12	146
By transfer	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
By escape	0	20	0	20	20	0	20
By death	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total passed out	68	202	26	228	270	26	296
In school June 30, 1906	212	256	37	293	468	37	505
On parole June 30, 1906	49	201	14	215	250	14	264
Escapes at large June 30, 1906	0	35	0	35	35	0	35
Total under commitment June 30, 1906	261	492	51	543	753	51	804

TABLE VIII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

A. Showing Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-sixth Fiscal Year.

	Preston.	Whittier.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1904	0	171	171
Paroled during year	10	121	131
Total on parole	10	292	302
Discharged from parole	0	55	55
Died	0	1	1
Parole violated, whereabouts unknown	1	32	33
Parole violated, returned to school	0	24	24
Now on parole, reporting regularly	8	131	139
Now on parole, not reporting	1	49	50
Totals	10	292	302
Paroles honored	80%	60%	
Paroles violated	20%	40%	

B. Showing Operations of Parole Law during the Fifty-seventh Fiscal Year.

	Preston.	Whittier.	Total.
On parole July 1, 1905	10	213	223
Paroled during the year	40	106	146
Total on parole	50	319	369
Discharged	10	82	92
Died	0	2	2
Parole violated, whereabouts unknown	3	29	32
Parole violated, returned to school	0	22	22
Now on parole, reporting regularly	32	126	158
Now on parole, not reporting	5	58	63
Totals	50	319	369
Paroles honored	84%	64%	
Paroles violated	16%	36%	

TABLE IX.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..
In hospital June 30, 1904.....	1,057	558	1,615	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	420	186	606	495	285	780	3,432	2,058	5,488
On parole June 30, 1904.....	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Escapes at large June 30, 1904.....	10	0	10	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	11	0	11	39	0	39
Under commitment June 30, 1904.....	1,088	594	1,682	856	655	1,511	647	419	1,066	437	188	625	551	340	891	3,579	2,196	5,775
Committed during year.....	307	154	461	167	89	256	127	105	232	168	50	218	249	100	349	1,018	498	1,516
Escapes returned during year.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total undercom'tment during y'r.....	1,395	748	2,143	1,023	744	1,767	774	524	1,298	605	238	843	800	440	1,240	4,597	2,694	7,291
Discharged recovered.....	94	38	132	39	37	76	35	27	62	62	17	79	96	65	161	328	184	510
Discharged improved.....	7	12	19	11	7	18	16	9	25	11	3	14	17	15	32	62	46	108
Discharged unimproved.....	4	3	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	4	1	5	5	6	11	23	15	38
Discharged not insane.....	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	1	7
Discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Transferred to other hospitals.....	1	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	5	9
Died.....	124	44	168	79	42	121	60	26	86	32	16	48	62	21	83	357	149	506
Total passed out.....	232	102	334	138	88	226	117	65	182	111	38	149	182	107	289	780	400	1,180
Total undercom'tment June 30, '05.....	1,163	646	1,809	885	656	1,541	657	459	1,116	494	200	694	618	333	951	3,817	2,294	6,111
On parole June 30, 1905.....	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Escapes at large June 30, 1905.....	27	0	27	8	0	8	15	0	15	5	0	5	9	0	9	64	0	64
In hospital June 30, 1905.....	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	484	193	677	569	294	863	3,663	2,164	5,827

TABLE X.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...
In hospital June 30, 1905	1,118	605	1,723	863	634	1,497	629	438	1,067	484	193	677	569	294	863	3,663	2,164	5,827
On parole June 30, 1905	18	41	59	14	22	36	13	21	34	5	7	12	40	39	79	90	130	220
Escapes at large June 30, 1905	27	0	27	8	0	8	15	0	15	5	0	5	9	0	9	64	0	64
Total under com'tment June 30, '05.	1,163	646	1,809	885	656	1,541	657	459	1,116	494	200	694	618	333	951	3,817	2,294	6,111
Committed during year	331	178	509	197	128	325	101	77	178	138	67	205	201	105	306	968	555	1,523
Total under com'tment during y'r	1,494	824	2,318	1,082	784	1,866	758	536	1,294	632	267	899	819	438	1,257	4,785	2,849	7,634
Discharged recovered	112	24	136	43	27	70	34	31	65	56	23	79	89	54	143	334	159	493
Discharged unimproved	19	18	37	8	4	12	11	10	21	19	4	23	34	14	48	91	50	141
Discharged improved	6	2	8	10	5	15	2	4	6	8	1	9	8	16	34	34	20	54
Discharged not insane	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Discharged by order of court	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Transferred to other hospitals	0	1	1	0	1	1	49	51	100	0	1	1	3	0	3	52	54	106
Died	128	72	200	91	63	154	127	105	232	49	17	66	73	29	102	468	286	754
Total passed out	270	117	387	152	100	252	223	201	424	132	46	178	207	105	312	984	569	1,553
Total under com'tment June 30, '06	1,224	707	1,931	930	684	1,614	535	335	870	500	221	721	612	333	945	3,801	2,280	6,081
On parole June 30, 1906	19	58	77	15	28	43	27	39	66	8	6	14	23	21	44	92	152	244
Escapes at large	35	0	35	21	0	21	14	0	14	9	0	9	12	0	12	91	0	91
In hospital June 30, 1906	1,170	649	1,819	894	656	1,550	494	296	790	483	215	698	577	312	889	3,618	2,128	5,746

TABLE XI.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for the Year Ending June 30, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home June 30, 1904.....	288	226	514
On parole June 30, 1904.....	14	12	26
Under control of Home June 30, 1904.....	302	238	540
Admitted during the year.....	16	34	50
Under care of Home during the year.....	318	272	590
Discharged improved.....	6	2	8
Discharged unimproved.....	3	4	7
Transferred to insane hospitals.....	0	2	2
Died.....	7	12	19
Total passed out.....	16	20	36
Under control June 30, 1905.....	302	252	554
On parole June 30, 1905.....	14	7	21
In Home June 30, 1905.....	288	245	533

TABLE XII.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home June 30, 1905.....	288	245	533
On parole June 30, 1905.....	14	7	21
Under control of Home June 30, 1905.....	302	252	554
Admitted during year.....	45	40	85
Under care of Home during year.....	347	292	639
Discharged improved.....	8	5	13
Discharged unimproved.....	1	2	3
Transferred to insane hospitals.....	0	4	4
Died.....	11	14	25
Total passed out.....	20	25	45
Under control June 30, 1906.....	327	267	594
On parole June 30, 1906.....	5	6	11
In Home June 30, 1906.....	322	261	583

TABLE XIII.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Age.	For Year ending June 30, 1905.	For Year ending June 30, 1906.	Total.
Between 1 and 10 years	11	24	35
Between 10 and 20 years	27	45	72
Between 20 and 30 years	8	8	16
Between 30 and 40 years	1	5	6
Between 40 and 50 years	3	2	5
Between 50 and 60 years	0	0	0
Between 60 and 70 years	0	1	1
Totals	50	85	135

TABLE XIV.—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

Forms of Defect.	For Year ending June 30, 1905.		For Year ending June 30, 1906.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Feeble-mindedness (simple)	8	13	13	17	51
Imbecility	1	13	15	9	38
Idiocy	2	1	9	6	18
Epilepsy	5	7	6	7	25
Paralytics	0	0	0	2	2
Hydrocephalus	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	16	34	44	41	135

TABLE XV.—INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Movement of Pupils for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1906.

	Deaf.			Blind.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On rolls June 30, 1904	77	62	139	42	30	72	119	92	211
Admitted during the year	26	24	50	10	14	24	36	38	74
Total under instruction	103	86	189	52	44	96	155	130	285
Graduated	30	19	49	16	9	25	46	28	74
Died	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Total passed out	30	20	50	16	10	26	46	30	76
On rolls June 30, 1906	73	66	139	36	34	70	109	100	209

TABLE XVI.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Showing the Average Number of Inmates for Last Three Years, and Estimates for Next Three Years.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
San Quentin	1,485	1,510	1,544	1,580	1,640	1,690
Folsom	820	989	1,062	1,100	1,200	1,300
Preston	116	163	203	220	230	240
Whittier	300	325	304	290	310	325
Stockton	1,644	1,667	1,729	1,765	1,785	1,805
Napa	1,471	1,482	1,505	1,580	1,600	1,620
Agnews	1,034	1,045	1,005	835	890	950
Mendocino	623	650	676	710	740	770
Southern California	739	823	850	900	940	980
Home for Feeble-Minded	520	535	565	-----	-----	-----
Home for Adult Blind	129	112	110	-----	-----	-----

Remarks Upon Estimates.

1. The estimate of number of cadets at the reform schools is based on the passage of the law recommended, making a division at the age of 16.
2. The catastrophe at Agnews caused a reduction in the number of inmates there and an increase in the other hospitals. We have allowed for a larger increase at Agnews after this year. This is, of course, dependent upon the buildings provided for. The increase in the number of insane to provide for will be about 150 annually. Of this we give Stockton 20, Napa 20, Agnews 60, Mendocino 30, Southern California 40; being a total of 170 annually. This estimate also provides for a return to Agnews of those patients now held on its account by Stockton.
3. The increase at the Home for Feeble-Minded and the Home for Adult Blind will depend on what increase of accommodations are provided for.

TABLE XVII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population December 31, 1905.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to			All Others.		Total.
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	State Prison.	Reform School.	Children	Men	Women	
Alameda	19	0	0	9	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	33
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Butte	5	0	0	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	45
Calaveras	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Colusa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contra Costa	6	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Fresno	11	0	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Glenn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humboldt	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Inyo	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kern	0	0	0	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Kings	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lake	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	58	1	4	99	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	167
Madera	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Marin	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Mendocino	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Merced	12	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	44
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mono	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monterey	2	0	0	38	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	49
Napa	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Nevada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orange	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Placer	1	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Plumas	No report.											
Riverside	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Sacramento	12	0	0	62	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	80
San Benito	No report.											
San Bernardino	2	0	0	82	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	89
San Diego	13	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	25
San Francisco	113	1	0	275	54	0	65	3	3	0	0	514
San Joaquin	9	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
San Luis Obispo	No report.											
San Mateo	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Santa Barbara	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Santa Clara	37	0	2	54	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	99
Santa Cruz	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Shasta	3	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Solano	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Sonoma	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Stanislaus	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Trinity	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Tulare	4	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Tuolumne	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ventura	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Yolo	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Yuba	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Totals	373	2	6	1,070	69	9	87	4	4	12	2	1,638

TABLE XVIII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to			All Others.		Total
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	State Prison	Reform School.	Children.	Men	Women	
Alameda	32	0	0	17	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	56
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Butte	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Calaveras	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Colusa	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Contra Costa	6	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	11	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Glenn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Humboldt	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Inyo	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kern	5	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Kings	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	52	4	4	71	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	136
Madera	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Marin	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7
Mariposa	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mendocino	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Merced	4	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
Modoc	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Napa	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Nevada	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Orange	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Placer	0	0	0	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Plumas	No report.											
Riverside	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Sacramento	10	1	0	46	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	68
San Benito	No report.											
San Bernardino	9	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	53
San Diego	10	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	28
San Francisco	51	1	0	120	22	0	131	6	3	10	0	344
San Joaquin	1	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	9
San Luis Obispo	No report.											
San Mateo	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Santa Clara	21	0	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	61
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Shasta	4	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Sierra	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Siskiyou	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Solano	2	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sonoma	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21
Stanislaus	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sutter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Tuolumne	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Ventura	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Yolo	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Yuba	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Totals	287	10	4	652	39	2	148	7	3	40	0	1,192

TABLE XII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	In Jail July 1, 1906	Received during Year	Total for Year	Went to State Prison	Went to Reformatory School	Received Sentences in Jail	Not Indicted	Released on Probation	Released on Military Corps	Acquitted	Escaped	Died	Inmate sent to State Hospitals	Otherwise Passed Out	Total Passed Out	In Jail June 30, 1906
Alameda	34	545	579	47	17	98	104	3	20	7	1	0	2	225	523	56
Alpine	No report.															
Amador	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Butte	19	565	584	30	3	466	0	0	2	10	7	1	18	28	565	19
Calaveras	7	35	42	6	1	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	3	36	6
Colusa	3	34	37	4	1	19	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	34	3
Con. Costa	21	314	335	8	1	178	32	0	2	2	2	0	3	76	304	31
Del Norte	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
El Dorado	5	23	28	1	1	21	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	28	0
Fresno	49	1,896	1,945	41	6	663	0	0	0	1,124	26	0	0	24	1,914	31
Glenn	2	20	22	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	19	3
Humboldt	8	112	120	6	2	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	51	118	2
Inyo	3	43	46	4	0	33	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	41	5
Kern	60	515	575	10	0	364	174	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	549	26
Kings	9	260	269	5	1	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	155	249	20
Lake	0	17	17	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	15	2
Lassen	0	7	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0
Los Angeles	121	2,186	2,307	106	46	1,342	20	10	43	13	0	0	0	589	2,171	136
Madera	2	344	346	1	1	31	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	296	340	6
Marin	10	397	407	6	5	363	8	1	0	4	0	1	9	3	400	7
Mariposa	2	25	27	1	0	2	8	0	0	3	0	1	3	5	23	4
Mendocino	5	52	57	6	0	40	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	51	6
Merced	23	1,192	1,215	10	4	284	13	1	2	2	4	2	14	854	1,190	25
Modoc	0	17	17	1	0	6	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	16	1
Mono	1	13	14	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
Monterey	9	625	634	5	4	570	0	4	0	2	0	0	14	25	624	10
Napa	8	186	194	3	2	63	6	44	27	5	0	0	16	20	186	8
Nevada	8	79	87	2	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	79	8
Orange	3	187	190	5	2	115	0	0	3	30	0	0	6	23	184	6
Placer	11	256	267	2	0	206	0	0	0	2	0	1	8	30	251	16
Plumas	No report.															
Riverside	7	175	182	13	6	104	19	0	0	0	0	0	8	19	169	13
Sacramento	67	661	728	29	8	262	26	6	2	2	1	1	63	230	680	68
San Benito	5	64	69	4	0	20	0	0	33	0	0	0	8	0	65	4
S. Bern'ino	42	935	977	23	7	863	0	0	2	22	4	0	3	0	924	53
San Diego	22	1,046	1,068	15	4	176	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	834	1,040	28
S. Francisco	378	1,722	2,100	137	3	1,404	0	180	0	0	19	8	5	0	1,756	344
S. Joaquin	27	309	336	51	5	140	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	50	327	9
S. L. Obispo	No report.															
San Mateo	11	106	117	8	0	89	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	103	14
S. Barbara	22	676	698	2	3	195	0	2	0	437	2	1	17	14	673	25
Santa Clara	67	958	1,025	15	4	340	545	1	23	0	7	2	19	8	964	61
Santa Cruz	10	249	259	15	3	107	69	0	0	5	1	0	14	38	252	7
Shasta	8	132	140	15	2	81	0	1	0	3	0	0	22	3	127	13
Sierra	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
Siskiyou	1	60	61	7	0	18	3	0	0	1	1	0	18	3	51	10
Solano	23	490	513	11	2	415	29	6	0	0	3	0	22	7	495	18
Sonoma	24	486	510	8	1	383	0	1	3	4	0	0	26	63	499	21
Stanislaus	6	412	418	9	1	75	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	322	413	5
Sutter	0	22	22	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	14	21	1
Tehama	7	127	134	5	2	50	0	0	1	6	0	0	13	56	133	1
Trinity	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tulare	21	535	556	24	2	87	0	0	48	2	0	0	5	385	553	3
Tuolumne	4	68	72	2	0	35	0	0	1	3	0	1	5	8	65	7
Ventura	10	446	456	20	6	234	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	175	442	14
Yolo	11	124	135	2	0	91	0	0	0	18	1	0	8	2	122	13
Yuba	9	125	134	10	1	99	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	116	18
Totals	1,212	19,884	21,096	743	159	10,394	1,072	265	219	1,825	81	31	425	4,686	19,900	1,196

TABLE XX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population December 31, 1905.

Counties.	HOSPITAL.				CUSTODIAL.								TOTAL.		Total
	Pay Patients		Charity Patients.		Under 5 Yrs.		5 to 16 Yrs.		16 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Alameda	0	0	90	20	0	1	1	0	53	5	100	45	244	71	315
Amador	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	32	5	48	6	54
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	74	2	194	2	196
Calaveras	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	52	2	61	3	64
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	22	0	22
Contra Costa	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	38	4	55	7	62
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	15
El Dorado	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	48	1	55	1	56
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	26	136
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	16	0	23	0	23
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	13	6	39	3	53	11	64
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Kern	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	39	2	41
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	10	1	11
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	11	0	11
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	3	133	17	188	20	208
Los Angeles—Hosp.	0	0	177	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	43	220
Madera	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	25	0	33	0	33
Marin	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	22	2	28	3	31
Mariposa	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	28	2	30
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	2	19	2	21
Merced—branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	7	0	7
Monterey	0	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	1	52	3	55
Napa	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	31	2	43	3	46
Nevada	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	45	1	70	8	78
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	10	76
Plumas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	0	36	0	36
Riverside	0	0	12	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	21	7	28
Sacramento	No	report.						1							
San Benito	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	7	0	26	4	30
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	15	83
San Diego	6	5	22	8	0	0	0	0	9	2	38	7	75	22	97
San Francisco—Hosp.	0	0	300	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	120	420
San Francisco—Alms'hs	No	report.													
San Joaquin	3	3	77	7	0	0	0	0	90	12	10	0	180	22	202
San Luis Obispo	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	0	15	0	28	4	51	6	57
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
Santa Barbara	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	4	23	5	28
Santa Clara—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	160	0	160
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	75	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	35	110
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	41	7	52	9	61
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	41	0	42	1	43
Siskiyou	2	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	59	0	59
Solano	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	32	9	53	9	62
Sonoma	2	0	37	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	48	7	89	15	104
Stanislaus	0	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	44	4	48
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	19	0	19
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Tulare	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	21	0	21
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	33	4	53	5	58
Ventura	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	0	18	1	19
Yolo	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	15	2	26	4	30
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	59	6	62	6	68
Totals	19	9	1053	253	1	2	4	3	494	54	1389	1423	3424	519	3943

TABLE XXI.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population June 30, 1906.

Counties.	HOSPITAL.				CUSTODIAL.								TOTAL.		Total.....
	Pay Pat'nts.		Charity Patients.		Under 5 Yrs.		5 to 16 Years.		16 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.		Male ..	Female	
	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male...	Female	Male ..	Female			
Alameda	0	0	125	25	5	9	3	2	25	12	94	63	252	111	363
Amador	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	30	5	42	6	48
Butte	4	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	11	2	56	3	59
Calaveras	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	2	52	3	55
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	18	0	18
Contra Costa	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	47	5	72	8	80
Del Norte	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	17	3	20
El Dorado	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	44	1	48	1	49
Fresno	5	6	56	11	0	0	2	0	22	6	19	2	104	25	129
Glenn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	10	0	10
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	6	46	2	62	8	70
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	10	0	10
Kern	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	34	2	36
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	10	1	11
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	4
Los Angeles—															
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1	123	18	169	19	188
Hospital	2	1	157	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	69	228
Madera	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	33	1	34
Marin	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	24	4	29	5	34
Mariposa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	24	0	24
Mendocino	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	54	0	54
Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	2	19	2	21
Merced branch	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Modoc	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	8	1	9
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Monterey	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	1	43	1	44
Napa	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	33	3	43	8	51
Nevada	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	12	5	50	1	76	7	83
Placer	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	3	40	0	18	6	67	9	76
Plumas	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	29	0	29
Riverside	0	2	10	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	11	2	23	12	35
Sacramento	0	0	144	31	0	0	0	0	4	3	58	7	206	41	247
San Benito	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	0	23	5	28
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	10	78
San Diego	6	4	22	9	0	0	0	1	12	5	39	9	79	28	107
San Francisco—															
Hospital	0	0	316	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	137	453
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	210	766
San Joaquin	4	0	80	14	0	0	0	0	34	5	6	0	124	19	143
San Luis Obispo	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	24	5	42	6	48
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	28	0	30	0	30
Santa Barbara	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	23	0	40	0	40
Santa Clara—															
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147	0	147
Hospital	0	0	64	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	27	91
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	34	6	39	9	48
Shasta	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	39	1	40
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	24	0	25	1	26
Siskiyou	2	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	54	0	54
Solano	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	11	2	21	8	44	13	57
Sonoma	2	0	37	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	43	8	84	13	97
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	33
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	13	0	13
Tehama	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	18	1	19
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
Tulare	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	16	0	16
Tuolumne	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	27	4	40	7	47
Ventura	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	1	12	2	14
Yolo	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	17	2	27	4	31
Yuba	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	4	45	5	50
Totals.....	35	15	1,275	347	7	9	9	11	328	63	1,471	181	3,782	845	4,627

TABLE XXII.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Counties.	No. of inmates July 1, 1905..	No. Received during Year..	Total for Year..	Discharged ..	Runaway	Died	Sent to State Institutions..	Sent to other Counties.....	Sent out of State	Total Passed Out	No. of inmates June 30, 1906..
Alameda	297	1,202	1,499	949	---	187	---	---	---	1,136	363
Alpine	None	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Amador	52	97	149	64	---	33	3	1	---	101	48
Butte	56	516	572	461	4	46	2	---	---	513	59
Calaveras	70	112	182	84	---	41	2	---	---	127	55
Colusa	13	97	110	84	3	5	---	---	---	92	18
Contra Costa	52	203	255	139	---	36	---	---	---	175	80
Del Norte	17	10	27	1	---	5	1	---	---	7	20
El Dorado	54	61	115	47	---	16	2	1	---	66	49
Fresno	129	907	1,036	805	6	91	5	---	---	907	129
Glenn	14	87	101	79	---	6	1	5	---	91	10
Humboldt	59	126	185	91	---	23	1	---	---	115	70
Inyo	10	16	26	7	2	6	1	---	---	16	10
Kern	36	313	349	270	---	43	---	---	---	313	36
Kings	11	39	50	35	---	4	---	---	---	39	11
Lake	5	10	15	7	1	2	---	---	---	10	5
Lassen	9	2	11	6	---	1	---	---	---	7	4
Los Angeles—Farm	193	177	370	170	---	12	---	---	---	182	188
Los Angeles—Hosp'l	176	2,411	2,587	1,940	---	419	---	---	---	2,359	228
Madera	28	173	201	139	---	15	3	10	---	167	34
Marin	27	49	76	33	---	9	---	---	---	42	34
Mariposa	26	17	43	7	2	10	---	---	---	19	24
Mendocino	52	69	121	47	---	20	---	---	---	167	54
Merced	16	167	183	134	1	16	7	4	---	162	21
Merced branch	9	52	61	51	---	2	---	---	---	53	8
Modoc	8	21	29	20	---	---	---	---	---	20	9
Mono	No report.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Monterey	47	126	173	107	---	16	3	3	---	129	44
Napa	42	156	198	112	---	20	15	---	---	147	51
Nevada	79	106	185	77	---	23	2	---	---	102	83
Placer	63	244	307	196	---	35	---	---	---	231	76
Plumas	31	40	71	29	---	13	---	---	---	42	29
Riverside	36	137	163	95	1	24	1	2	5	128	35
Sacramento	219	1,460	1,679	1,251	---	181	---	---	---	1,432	247
San Benito	28	30	58	23	---	3	3	1	---	30	28
San Bernardino	107	426	533	394	---	61	---	---	---	455	78
San Diego	74	469	543	361	---	64	11	---	---	436	107
San Francisco—Hosp'l	409	4,423	4,832	3,388	196	787	8	---	---	4,379	453
San Fran.—Almsh'se	879	590	1,469	285	228	158	8	24	---	703	766
San Joaquin	143	2,039	2,182	2,001	---	38	---	---	---	2,039	143
San Luis Obispo	42	146	188	117	2	17	4	---	---	140	48
San Mateo	26	81	107	60	---	9	1	7	---	77	30
Santa Barbara	32	73	105	46	1	18	---	---	---	65	40
*Santa Clara—Farm	126	101	227	77	---	3	---	---	---	80	147
Santa Clara—Hosp'l	114	412	526	357	---	74	4	---	---	435	91
Santa Cruz	42	157	199	118	---	23	9	---	1	151	48
Shasta	43	128	171	101	---	25	1	3	1	131	40
Sierra	27	23	50	14	---	10	---	---	---	24	26
Siskiyou	46	110	156	60	---	24	3	12	3	102	54
Solano	37	229	266	142	5	35	---	27	---	209	57
Sonoma	90	285	375	205	29	44	---	---	---	278	97
Stanislaus	47	156	203	143	---	18	9	---	---	170	33
Sutter	13	84	97	80	---	2	---	2	---	84	13
Tehama	24	104	128	81	---	25	1	---	2	109	19
Trinity	14	6	20	---	---	6	---	---	---	6	14
Tulare	21	104	125	86	3	15	2	3	---	109	16
Tuolumne	58	40	98	19	---	21	4	6	1	51	47
Ventura	28	120	148	94	2	20	4	13	1	134	14
Yolo	24	110	134	80	---	21	1	---	---	103	31
Yuba	46	188	234	146	1	28	8	1	---	184	50
Totals	4,476	19,827	24,303	16,014	487	2,909	130	126	14	19,680	4,623

*The sick are taken from Farm to Hospital to die.

TABLE XXIII.—COUNTY JAILS—SUMMARY.

Number in jail June 30, 1905	1,212
Number admitted during year	19,884
Total in jail during year	21,096
Of these there were—	
Sent to State Prison	743
Sent to Reform School	159
Served jail sentence	10,394
Not indicted	1,072
Released on habeas corpus	265
Released on probation	219
Acquitted	1,825
Escaped	81
Died	31
Insane sent to hospitals	425
Otherwise passed out	4,686
Total passed out	19,900
Remaining in jail June 30, 1906	1,196
Decrease during the year	16

TABLE XXIV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—SUMMARY.

Number in hospital June 30, 1905	4,476
Number admitted during the year	19,827
Total number of patients during year	24,303
Of these there were—	
Discharged	16,014
Runaway	487
Died	2,909
Sent to State institutions	130
Sent to other counties	126
Sent out of State	14
Total passed out	19,680
Remaining in hospitals June 30, 1906	4,623
Increase during the year	147
Increase for last two years	460

TABLE XXV.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number Inmates	Yearly Cost Per Capita.	Daily Cost Per Capita.
State Prison, San Quentin ¹	\$59,999 86	\$147,032 60	\$207,032 46	1,510	\$137 11	\$0 37.5
State Prison, Folsom.....	53,487 95	82,870 64	136,358 59	989	138 81	38.0
Total cost of prisons ²	\$113,487 81	\$229,903 24	\$343,391 05	2,499	\$137 78	\$0 37.7
Preston School.....	\$25,361 60	\$ 29,197 36	\$54,458 96	163	\$334 10	\$0 91.5
Whittier School.....	47,921 09	50,027 81	97,948 90	325	301 38	82.6
Total cost Reform Schools.....	\$73,182 69	\$79,225 17	\$152,407 86	488	\$312 31	\$0 85.5
Stockton State Hospital.....	\$107,849 82	\$112,353 70	\$220,203 52	1,667	\$132 10	\$0 36.4
Napa State Hospital.....	106,127 92	117,155 71	223,283 63	1,482	150 66	41.3
Agnews State Hospital.....	72,944 25	90,245 66	163,189 91	1,045	156 16	42.8
Mendocino State Hospital.....	50,721 14	66,302 90	117,024 04	650	180 03	49.3
So. Calif. State Hospital.....	55,061 69	91,377 19	146,438 88	823	177 93	48.7
Total cost State Hospitals ³	\$392,704 82	\$477,435 16	\$870,139 98	5,667	\$153 54	\$0 42.1
Home for Feeble-Minded	\$42,740 82	\$61,035 67	\$103,776 49	535	\$193 97	\$0 53.2
Home for Adult Blind	\$11,000 61	\$14,000 11	\$25,000 72	112	\$223 22	\$0 61.1
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind	\$45,139 48	\$20,886 59	\$66,026 07	-----	-----	-----
Total cost State institut'ns.....	\$678,256 23	\$882,485 94	\$1,560,742 17	-----	-----	-----

¹The amount given here for salaries of San Quentin does not include the salaries paid to employes of the jute mill, as the latter are paid from the earnings of the jute mill.

²The amount given here for support of both prisons is the total cost of support without deducting the net earnings.

³The amounts given here for support at the State Hospitals includes the expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy, which are met by a pro rata tax upon the State Hospitals and taken out of the appropriation for support, as follows:

Stockton.....	\$3,266 57
Napa.....	3,201 42
Agnews.....	3,015 42
Mendocino.....	2,936 72
Southern California.....	3,183 45
Home for Feeble-Minded.....	1,302 40
Total cost of Commission in Lunacy.....	\$16,905 98

TABLE XXVI.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for Year ending June 30, 1906.

	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number of Inmates	Yearly Cost Per Capita.	Daily Cost Per Capita.
State Prison, San Quentin ¹	\$102,135 01	\$198,100 82	\$300,235 83	1,544	\$194 45	\$0 53.3
State Prison, Folsom	67,001 65	74,984 26	141,985 91	1,062	133 70	36.3
Total cost of prisons.....	\$169,136 66	\$273,075 08	\$442,221 74	2,606	\$169 69	\$0 46.5
Preston School	\$27,139 77	\$30,000 00	\$57,139 77	203	\$281 47	\$0 76.8
Whittier School.....	49,703 25	57,485 70	107,188 95	304	352 59	96.6
Total cost Reform Schools	\$76,843 02	\$87,485 70	\$164,328 72	507	\$324 12	\$0 88.8
Stockton State Hospital....	\$105,265 03	\$117,785 79	\$223,050 82	1,729	\$129 00	\$0 35.3
Napa State Hospital	104,656 47	115,902 07	220,558 54	1,505	146 55	40.1
Agnews State Hospital.....	74,064 23	82,260 00	156,324 23	1,005	155 54	42.6
Mendocino State Hospital...	51,764 35	58,801 40	110,565 75	676	163 56	44.8
Southern Cal. State Hospital	57,641 17	88,217 38	145,858 55	850	171 59	47.0
Total cost State Hospitals ²	\$393,391 25	\$462,966 64	\$856,357 89	5,765	\$148 54	\$0 40.9
Home for Feeble-Minded ..	\$48,692 23	\$62,848 44	\$111,540 67	565	\$187 47	\$0 54.1
Home for Adult Blind	\$10,999 96	\$13,998 50	\$24,998 46	110	\$227 25	\$0 61.7
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind	\$45,028 81	\$19,416 67	\$64,445 48	-----	-----	-----
Total cost State institut'ns	\$744,091 93	\$919,801 03	\$1,663,892 96	-----	-----	-----

¹The amount given here for salaries and support is the total cost and includes salaries of jute mill. Under a new plan the receipts from the jute mill now go into the general fund of the State Treasurer.

²The expenses of the State Commission in Lunacy have been included in the above items for support and are as follows:

Stockton	\$3,686 91
Napa	3,273 84
Agnews	2,548 74
Mendocino	2,760 17
Southern California	3,003 02
Home for Feeble-Minded	1,233 30
Total cost of Commission in Lunacy for year.....	\$16,505 98

TABLE XXVII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Showing the Income or Contingent Fund Received during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Fiscal Years.

	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.	Total.
State Prison, San Quentin ¹	\$50,792 77	\$58,682 40	\$109,475 17
State Prison, Folsom	14,351 26	15,502 68	29,853 94
Preston School of Industry ²	444 55	833 30	1,277 85
Whittier State School ²	3,027 93	2,833 44	5,861 37
Stockton State Hospital ³	19,102 26	18,803 67	37,905 93
Napa State Hospital ³	31,412 38	24,787 40	56,199 78
Agnews State Hospital ³	26,505 96	25,243 95	51,749 91
Mendocino State Hospital ³	10,231 78	9,792 76	20,024 54
Southern California State Hospital ³	21,638 51	24,888 12	46,526 63
Home for Feeble-Minded ³	5,658 92	6,466 68	12,125 60
Home for Adult Blind ⁴	1,768 78	1,620 12	3,388 90
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind ⁵			13,497 19

¹ Methods of accounting were changed in San Quentin Prison at close of the fifty-sixth fiscal year. Previous to that time the profits of the jute mill went into the prison fund and were available for prison expenses. Commencing with the fifty-seventh fiscal year all receipts from the jute mill are paid into the State Treasury and go into the State's general fund. The amounts given here are net profits of jute mill, rent of State's houses, and commissary's sales.

² The contingent fund of the Reform Schools is made up from the commissary's sales of products. The money collected from the various counties for the care of inmates is paid into the State's general fund, and was as follows:

	56th Fiscal Year.	57th Fiscal Year.
Preston School	\$19,918 83	\$25,877 00
Whittier School	43,658 52	41,272 00
Total fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh fiscal years		\$130,727 67

³ The contingent fund of the State Hospitals is made up from money collected from pay patients, and a small part from commissary sales.

⁴ The contingent fund of the Home for Adult Blind is made up from profits on manufactured products.

⁵ The amount received by the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is from pupils.

TABLE XXVIII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Expenditures for Maintenance during the Year ending June 30, 1906.

Counties.	Maintenance of Prisoners.	Salaries of Jailers.	Repairs to Jail.	Total.	Average Number of Prisoners.
Alameda	\$8,504 21	-----	\$1,891 89	\$8,396 10	45
Alpine	-----	-----	-----	-----	None.
Amador	1,153 75	300 00	-----	1,453 75	5
Butte	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	32
Calaveras	855 10	600 00	6 00	1,461 10	7
Colusa	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	24
Contra Costa	2,647 86	600 00	297 75	3,545 61	28
Del Norte	77 95	127 00	-----	204 95	-----
El Dorado	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	3
Fresno	6,542 54	1,800 00	-----	8,342 54	41
Glenn	300 00	-----	-----	300 00	24
Humboldt	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	5
Inyo	500 00	-----	-----	500 00	44
Kern	5,200 33	220 00	615 75	6,036 08	43
Kings	1,105 10	900 00	136 65	2,141 75	14
Lake	375 00	-----	21 90	322 65	14
Lassen	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	-----
Los Angeles	9,779 68	10,200 00	848 00	20,827 68	1514
Madera	888 80	-----	60 00	948 80	74
Marin	600 00	720 00	-----	1,320 00	114
Mariposa	250 00	-----	25 00	275 00	24
Mendocino	1,088 45	-----	141 37	1,229 82	54
Merced	6,404 51	939 00	-----	7,343 51	32
Modoc	333 95	-----	-----	333 95	14
Mono	500 00	240 00	-----	740 00	2
Monterey	4,654 56	554 00	-----	5,208 56	294
Napa	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	8
Nevada	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	8
Orange	874 24	-----	-----	874 24	10
Placer	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	184
Plumas	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	-----
Riverside	1,757 82	-----	1,883 01	3,640 83	144
Sacramento	3,927 00	-----	2,534 24	6,461 24	74
San Benito	497 95	-----	-----	497 95	4
San Bernardino	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	71
San Diego	1,655 00	-----	-----	1,655 00	264
San Francisco	Records destroyed	-----	-----	-----	459
San Joaquin	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	21
San Luis Obispo	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Mateo	2,355 50	-----	-----	2,355 50	144
Santa Barbara	4,103 45	909 00	410 28	5,422 73	244
Santa Clara	9,637 50	136 30	189 90	9,963 70	80
Santa Cruz	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	14
Shasta	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	13
Sierra	200 61	-----	-----	200 61	14
Siskiyou	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	7
Solano	4,500 00	1,000 00	350 00	5,850 00	22
Sonoma	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	22
Stanislaus	1,845 45	-----	39 25	1,884 70	7
Sutter	Has no jail fund.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tehama	Paid by Sheriff.	-----	-----	-----	6
Trinity	85 95	-----	-----	85 95	1
Tulare	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	9
Tuolumne	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	44
Ventura	2,175 00	-----	306 35	2,481 35	104
Yolo	No report ..	-----	-----	-----	11
Yuba	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	4,000 00	19
Totals	\$85,301 01	\$19,245 30	\$11,757 34	\$116,303 65	-----

TABLE XXIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—Continued.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Maintenance.	Ordinary Repairs.	New Buildings.	Total.	Credits.	Average Number of Patients.	Daily per Capita Cost.
Placer	No report.							
Plumas	No report.							
Riverside	\$4,233 86	\$6,289 02	\$232 30		\$10,755 18	\$1,209 94	31½	\$0 91.0
Sacramento	9,649 50	29,106 98	1,820 07		40,576 55		247	43.0
San Benito	720 00	3,935 25	1,515 50	1,200 00	7,370 75		29	44.0
San Bernardino	No report.							
San Diego	7,138 62	20,155 51	520 61	2,661 74	30,476 48		102	73.3
San Francisco—Hospital	Books destroyed by fire.							
San Francisco—Almshouse	Books destroyed by fire.							
San Joaquin	No report.							
San Luis Obispo	No report.							
San Mateo	2,040 00	7,111 48	100 00		9,251 48	667 00	26	96.4
Santa Barbara	2,492 00	4,041 90	1,798 17		8,332 07	411 68	34	52.6
Santa Clara—Hospital	6,698 65	20,008 75	2,775 60		29,383 00		100½	72.5
Santa Clara—Almshouse	3,889 25	14,070 10	1,008 45		18,965 80		153½	31.6
Santa Cruz	No report.							
Shasta	No report.							
Sierra	1,020 00	3,185 57	259 39	382 00	4,846 96	74 50	34½	31.8
Siskiyou	No report.							
Solano	2,280 00	6,000 00	750 00		9,030 00		39	38.1
Sonoma	No report.							
Stanislaus	4,681 29	5,180 23	1,823 02		11,684 54		40½	66.7
Sutter								
Tehama	960 00	7,000 00		1,800 00	4,465 79		16	76.5
Trinity	780 00	2,167 69	400 00		9,760 00		26	83.9
Tulare	No report.							
Tuolumne	No report.							
Ventura								
Yolo	No report.							
Yuba	2,000 00	7,544 24	253 93		7,798 93		18½	57½
Totals	\$138,669 35	\$391,047 33	\$37,355 51	\$20,976 66	\$594,583 62	\$33,488 53	59	44.7

TABLE XXX.

Relief Granted to Indigents by County Supervisors.

Counties.	Number Aided during Year.	Number Aided during June, 1906.	Amount Paid for Relief.
Alameda			\$31,038 33
Alpine			
Amador	6	4	536 00
Butte	No report.		
Calaveras	50	10	1,042 95
Colusa	No report.		
Contra Costa	46	46	12,033 81
Del Norte	6	4	263 95
El Dorado	No report.		
Fresno	857	62	9,548 48
Glenn	52	16	2,000 00
Humboldt	No report.		
Inyo	7	5	640 00
Kern	709	61	4,054 50
Kings	26	9	1,371 62
Lake			1,905 00
Lassen	No report.		
Los Angeles			37,032 91
Madera	54	36	4,862 00
Marin	30	30	2,400 00
Mariposa	10	10	700 00
Mendocino	26	14	1,069 14
Merced			2,182 27
Modoc	3	2	398 50
Mono	6	6	500 00
Monterey			14,183 16
Napa	No report.		
Nevada	No report.		
Orange	128	90	12,404 34
Placer	No report.		
Plumas	No report.		
Riverside		45	7,373 56
Sacramento	834	70	9,116 44
San Benito		22	2,306 45
San Bernardino	No report.		
San Diego			12,043 00
San Francisco	Records destroyed by fire.		0
San Joaquin			0
San Luis Obispo			
San Mateo		23	2,302 00
Santa Barbara			9,696 99
Santa Clara			16,926 65
Santa Cruz	No report.		
Shasta	No report.		
Sierra		5	293 75
Siskiyou	No report.		
Solano	Paid from general fund, no acc't.		
Sonoma	No report.		
Stanislaus		25	2,468 65
Sutter	13	11	1,358 00
Tehama	Est'd by County Auditor,		1,000 00
Trinity			922 29
Tulare	No report.		
Tuolumne	No report.		
Ventura	53	42	4,808 00
Yolo	No report.		
Yuba	75	63	3,700 00
Totals	2,971	711	\$214,282 74

In the matter of the expenses of the county hospitals, jails and indigent relief, we have requested reports from the County Auditors, as in many counties they only can supply the requisite data. The majority of the County Auditors have freely complied and heartily coöperated with us, but some have neglected to do so and for this reason these tables are incomplete. We hope that hereafter all these officers will see the value of these comparative tables and coöperate with us in making them complete and accurate.

The average number of prisoners in the county jail and the average number of patients in the county hospital is obtained by averaging our census of population taken December 31st and June 30th of each year. This will not be as accurate as the average of a monthly census or of a daily census, but it is the best that can be done at present.

The county jails are well reported and most of the reports have been made up with more care than in our last report. Two Sheriffs have failed to report. They are Sheriff Hall of Plumas and Sheriff McFadden of San Luis Obispo.

The County Hospital reports are complete except Mono County, from which we have no report of the movement of population for the year. These reports also show more care in making up and are, on the whole, much more satisfactory than two years ago.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

1904.			
July 31—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	45 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
			\$280 00
Aug. 9—	W. A. Gates—		
	Postage	\$13 00	
	Telephone, July and August	9 00	
	Office expenses	7 70	
	Traveling expenses	125 80	
		\$155 50	
	Credit, rebate on scrip book	4 85	
		\$150 65	
	Department of State Printing	18 25	
			168 90
Aug. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
			285 00
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses	\$129 85	
	Office expenses	2 50	
		\$132 35	
	Department of State Printing	8 75	
	The Emporium, office carpets	81 29	
			222 39
Sept. 30—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
			285 00
Oct. 11—	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses	\$21 35	
	Telephone, September and October	9 35	
	Telegrams	1 50	
	Postage	10 00	
	Extra help	8 00	
	Office expenses	2 89	
		\$53 09	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses	10 85	
	W. C. Patterson	58 95	
	L. H. Congdon, extra help	12 20	
	Ella S. Codding	18 40	
	L. M. & L. S. Alexander, typewriter supplies	3 25	
	H. S. Crocker Co., paper	3 00	
			159 74
Oct. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
			285 00
	Carried forward		\$1,686 03

Brought forward.....		\$1,686 03
1904.		
Nov. 15—W. A. Gates—		
Postage	\$10 00	
Telephone	4 95	
Office expenses	1 70	
Traveling expenses	45 00	
	<u>\$61 65</u>	
Credit by rebate on scrip book	24 34	\$37 31
O. K. Cushing—		
Traveling expenses	\$46 20	
Telephone	35	46 55
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		17 15
Geo. J. Martin, compiling laws		15 00
"Charities," subscription, one year		2 00
Ella S. Coddling, extra help		4 00
		<u>122 01</u>
Nov. 30—W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses	51 00	
		<u>336 00</u>
Dec. 23—W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses	\$39 50	
Telegrams	50	
Office expenses	3 70	
Telephone	5 90	
Postage	5 00	
Extra help	1 00	
		<u>55 60</u>
W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
		<u>285 00</u>
1905.		
Jan. 31—W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
		<u>285 00</u>
H. S. Crocker Co., supplies	\$15 85	
W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses	\$16 70	
Postage	12 00	
Telephone	5 00	
Office expenses	10 84	
	<u>\$44 54</u>	
Credit, rebate on scrip book	4 14	40 40
		<u>56 25</u>
Feb. 28—Chas A. Ramm, traveling expenses	\$5 80	
O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses	4 60	
Sanborn, Vail & Co., office supplies	4 65	
W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses	\$11 65	
Postage	15 00	
Telephone	4 65	
Office expenses	4 89	
Total	<u>\$36 19</u>	
Credit by rebate on scrip book	5 34	30 85
		<u>20 35</u>
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		66 25
W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
		<u>285 00</u>
Carried forward.....		\$3,177 14

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD.

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1905.	Brought forward.....		\$3,177 14
Mar. 17—	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses.....	\$8 30	
	Department of State Printing—		
	300 letterheads.....	\$11 50	
	1,000 biennial reports.....	798 50	
	300 reports bound in cloth.....	80 00	
		890 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies.....	2 05	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses.....	\$12 85	
	Postage.....	20 00	
	Office expenses.....	4 95	
		37 80	
	Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book.....	90 00	
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co.....	4 90	
			1,033 05
Mar. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00	
			285 00
April 29—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00	
			285 00
	National Prison Association, reports.....	\$15 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	4 50	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses.....	\$42 90	
	Postage.....	12 00	
	Office expenses.....	4 35	
	Telephone.....	4 50	
		\$63 75	
	Credit, rebate on scrip book.....	3 92	
		59 83	
			79 33
May 31—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses.....	\$15 00	
	Telephone.....	4 50	
	Office expenses.....	3 78	
		23 28	
	Fleishacker & Co., filing boxes.....	8 75	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00	
			320 03
June 27—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00	
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00	
	National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 8 copies		
	Conference Proceedings.....	10 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies.....	19 07	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses.....	40 15	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses.....	37 70	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses.....	9 85	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses.....	\$17 55	
	Postage.....	10 00	
	Telephone.....	5 30	
	Office expenses.....	1 25	
		34 10	
	Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book.....	90 00	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses.....	32 15	
			561 02
July	—W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses.....	\$0 60	
	Office expenses.....	50	
	Telephone.....	15	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00	
		\$4 25	
	Department of State Printing, envelopes.....	15 25	
			19 50
	Total expended.....		\$5,760 07

EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates	\$2,400 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker	595 00	
Extra office help	43 60	
Total salaries and wages		\$3,038 60
Traveling expenses—		
E. C. Moore	\$51 30	
O. K. Cushing	60 65	
J. K. McLean	75 20	
W. C. Patterson	150 10	
Chas. A. Ramm	5 80	
W. A. Gates	\$658 75	
Rebate on mileage book	42 59	
		616 16
Total traveling expenses		959 21
Office expenses—		
Rent	\$420 00	
Postage	107 00	
Printing Biennial Report	878 50	
Printing and stationery	98 37	
Furniture	90 04	
Library	27 00	
Telephone and telegraph	60 55	
Compiling laws	15 00	
Press clippings	13 50	
Miscellaneous	52 30	
Total office expenses		1,762 26
Total expenditures		\$5,760 07
Total appropriation		6,000 00
Balance unexpended		\$239 93

FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

1905.		
July 31—W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
		\$285 00
Aug. 29—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	\$3 00	
Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone	4 95	
W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses	\$16 65	
Postage	10 00	
Other expenses	4 02	
	30 67	
		38 62
Aug. 31—W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00	
Abby M. Parrott, office rent	35 00	
		285 00
L. H. Cary, filing cabinet	\$30 00	
W. C. Patterson, expenses	40 80	
L. & M. Alexander, typewriter supplies	6 00	
W. A. Gates—		
Telephone	\$4 50	
Traveling expenses	20 10	
Postage	7 00	
Office expenses	3 25	
	\$34 85	
Credit, rebate on scrip book	15 57	
		19 28
H. S. Crocker Co.		
Filing cases	\$13 35	
Stationery and supplies	7 75	
	21 10	
		117 18
Carried forward		\$725 '80

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD.

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Brought forward.....		\$725 80
1905.		
Sept. 30—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone.....	6 45
		291 45
Oct. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
	Juvenile Court Record, subscription.....	1 00
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	6 00
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co.....	4 50
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$13 90
	Postage.....	15 00
	Office expenses.....	1 78
		30 68
	Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book.....	90 00
		417 18
Nov. 29—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$28 90
	Office expenses.....	1 15
		30 05
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone	4 55
		319 60
	Department of State Printing, circulars	\$9 75
	H. S. Crocker Co., stationery and supplies.....	11 75
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$22 90
	Postage.....	25 00
	Office expenses.....	40
		48 30
		69 80
Dec. 30—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, Nov. and Dec.....	6 00
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone	4 80
	Chas. A. Ramm, traveling expenses.....	21 90
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$11 00
	Office expenses.....	1 50
		12 50
		330 20
1906.		
Jan. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott.....	35 00
		285 00
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone.....	\$4 40
	Sanborn, Vail & Co., paper	1 05
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	6 00
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses	\$21 40
	Mileage book.....	30 00
	Postage.....	10 00
	Office expenses.....	4 65
		\$66 05
	Credit, rebate on scrip book.....	17 65
		48 40
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses.....	37 25
		97 10
Feb. 28—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
		285 00
	Carried forward.....	\$2,821 13

Brought forward.....		\$2,821 13
1906.		
Feb. 28—	Department of State Printing.....	\$17 25
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone.....	4 50
	National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 10 copies	
	Conference Proceedings.....	12 50
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$7 50
	Postage.....	20 00
	Long-distance telephone calls.....	2 25
	Freight and express.....	7 95
	Office expenses.....	2 60
		<u>\$40 30</u>
	Credit, rebate on scrip book.....	17 30
		23 00
	Southern Pacific scrip book.....	90 00
	W. C. Patterson, expenses.....	42 50
		<u>192 75</u>
Mar. 26—	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	\$3 00
	Pacific States Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone.....	4 40
	Sanborn, Vail & Co., office supplies.....	1 60
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$14 45
	Postage.....	5 00
	Office expenses.....	2 55
		<u>22 00</u>
		31 00
Mar. 31—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent.....	35 00
		<u>285 00</u>
April 30—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary.....	50 00
		<u>250 00</u>
May 30—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker.....	50 00
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent.....	20 00
		<u>270 00</u>
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses.....	\$38 35
	Department of State Printing, blanks, stationery.....	77 00
	Department of State Printing, circulars.....	15 50
	Metropolitan Furniture Co., office furniture.....	68 50
	Alex. Anderson, typewriter.....	80 00
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00
	W. A. Gates—	
	Traveling expenses.....	\$36 15
	Postage.....	12 77
	Telegrams.....	1 05
	Books.....	60
	Furniture.....	2 55
	Office expenses.....	12 35
		<u>65 47</u>
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses.....	27 45
		<u>375 27</u>
June 30—	W. A. Gates, salary.....	\$200 00
	Gertrude V. Tucker.....	50 00
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent.....	20 00
		<u>270 00</u>
	Hotel St. James, traveling expenses—	
	W. A. Gates.....	\$4 00
	J. K. McLean.....	1 70
	O. K. Cushing.....	1 00
		<u>\$6 70</u>
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	3 00
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses.....	30 30
	Abby M. Parrott, office rent, April.....	21 00
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses.....	2 05
	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., telephone.....	2 95
		<u>66 00</u>
	Carried forward.....	\$4,561 15

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD.

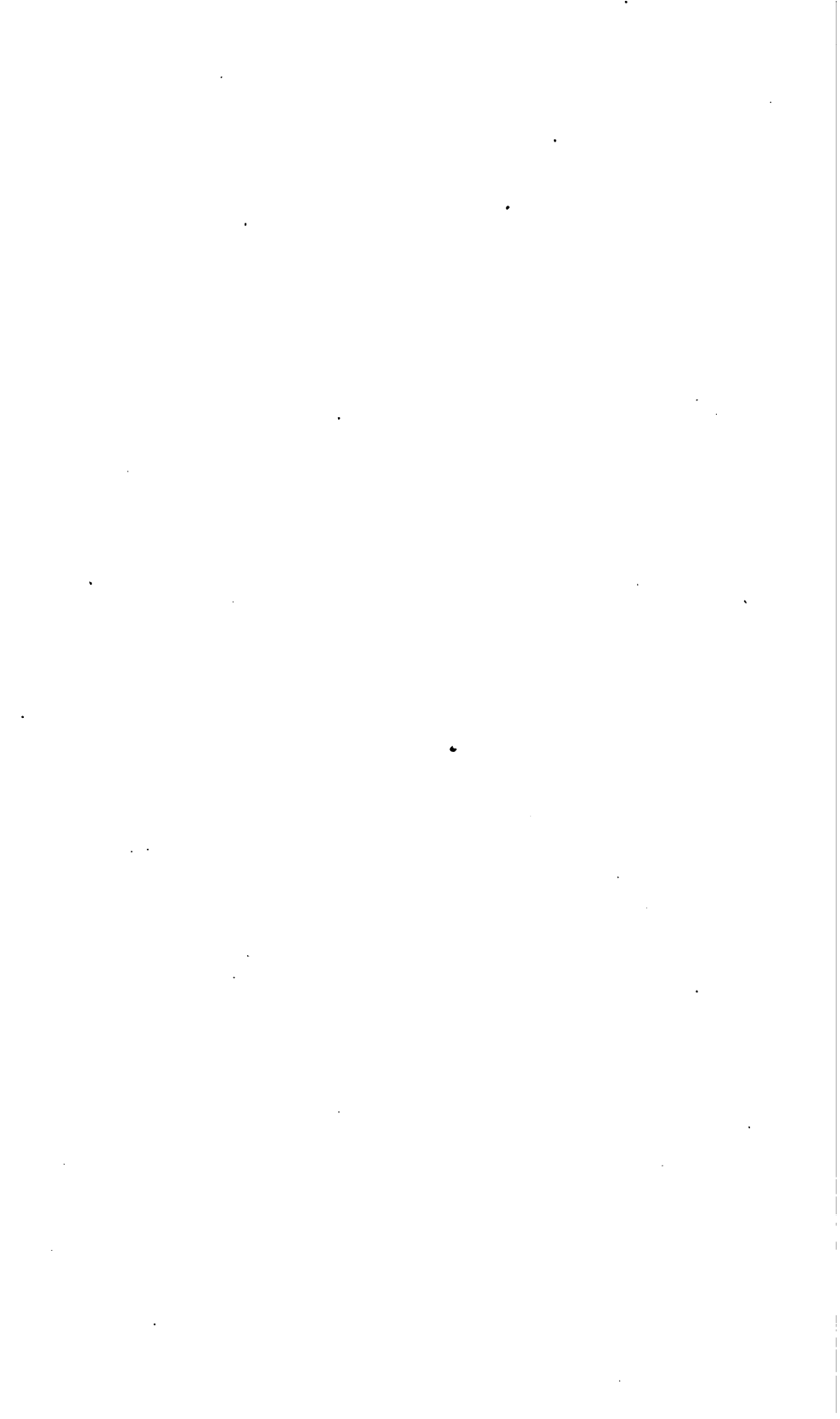
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Brought forward.....		4,561 15
1906.		
June 30—W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses	\$38 35	
Postage	20 00	
Office expenses	3 00	
		\$61 35
Southern Pacific Co., scrip mileage book		90 00
J. K. McLean, traveling expenses		5 30
Yawman & Erbe, filing cases		55 30
Smith Bros., office supplies		19 30
		231 25
National Conference of Charities and Corrections, 24 volumes Conference Proceedings	\$18 00	
Charity Organization Society, N. Y., books	9 30	
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	3 00	
Bancroft-Whitney Co., codes	17 50	
Oakland Furniture Co., furniture	57 25	
Smith Bros.—		
Neostyle	\$30 00	
Office supplies	6 05	
		36 05
W. A. Gates—		
Statutes	\$6 60	
Long-distance telephone calls	65	
Office expenses	3 10	
		10 35
		151 45
Total expenditures		<u>\$4,943 85</u>

EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates	\$2,400 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker	600 00	
Total salaries		\$3,000 00
Traveling expenses—		
O. K. Cushing	\$31 30	
E. C. Moore	2 05	
J. K. McLean	71 70	
Charles A. Ramm	21 90	
W. C. Patterson	121 65	
W. A. Gates	\$535 30	
Rebate	50 52	
		484 78
Total traveling expenses		733 38
Office expenses—		
Rent	\$376 00	
Postage	124 77	
Printing and stationery	166 95	
Furniture	343 00	
Telephone and telegraph	49 95	
Library	65 50	
Press clippings	36 00	
Miscellaneous	48 30	
Total office expenses		1,210 47
Total expenditures fifty-seventh fiscal year		<u>\$4,943 85</u>
Balance unexpended		1,056 15
Total appropriation		\$6,000 00

PART VI. LAWS.



PART VI. LAWS.

In our last report we published the laws then in force governing and affecting the institutions and matters under our supervision. In this report we include the new laws and amendments enacted by the last Legislature and covering the same field.

CHAPTER CCCXCVIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California,” approved March 19, 1889, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered seven and a half, relating to the release of prisoners confined in State prisons and the restoration of them to citizenship, either at the time of, or after release.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Act entitled “An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California,” approved March 19, 1889, said section to be numbered and to read as follows:

Section 7½. The Governor, at the expiration of the term for which any prisoner has been sentenced, less the number of days allowed and credited to him, must order the release of such prisoner, by an order under his hand, addressed to the warden of the prison in which he has been confined, in such mode and form as he may deem proper, and with or without restoration to citizenship, according to his discretion, and if he order the release of such prisoner without restoration to citizenship, he may at any time thereafter, in his discretion, make a further order restoring to citizenship the prisoner so released.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER DLIX.—An Act to amend Section 15 of an Act entitled “An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California,” approved March 19, 1889, relating to moneys received by the wardens thereof.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 15 of an Act entitled “An Act to regulate and govern the State prisons of California,” approved March 19th, 1889, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. All moneys received or collected by the Warden of San Quentin Prison shall be reported to the State Controller on the first day of each and every month in such form as the Controller may require, and at the same time shall be paid into the general fund of the State treasury on the order of the Controller, except

so much thereof as shall be necessary to be paid into the jute revolving fund as required by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 9th, 1885, and amended March 16th, 1889. All moneys received or collected by the Warden of Folsom Prison shall be reported to the State Controller on the first day of each and every month in such form as the Controller may require, and at the same time shall be paid into the State treasury to the credit of the Folsom State Prison fund, excepting so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses and money allowed discharged prisoners under the provisions of this Act. The wardens shall require vouchers for all moneys by them expended and safely keep the same on file in their respective offices at the prisons. For all sums of money required to be paid other than for the uses above named, as well as for said uses when there is not sufficient money in the hands of the Wardens, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three of the directors, and the Controller of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer who shall pay the same out of any moneys belonging to the State prison fund or appropriated for the use or support of the State prisons. The amount of all money retained by the Wardens and the aggregate amount paid out shall be reported quarterly to the Controller of State and the proper entries shall be made on the Controller's books.

SEC. 2. So much of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 17th, 1899, requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, and all amendments to said act in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force July first, nineteen hundred and five.

CHAPTER CDIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State," approved February 27th, 1893.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section one of an Act entitled "An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Prison Directors, from time to time, to fix the price and to give public notice of the same, at which jute goods shall be sold by the State, but at no time prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year shall the price fixed be more than one cent per bag in excess of the net cost of producing the same exclusive of prison labor.

SEC. 2. Section two of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. The State Board of Prison Directors shall prescribe the terms and conditions on which the said goods shall be sold, and until the fifteenth day of May of each year shall sell the same only to consumers of bags; but no order before said date for any one individual or firm or corporation shall be valid for more than five thousand grain bags, except on request of the warden and the unanimous approval of the State Board of Prison Directors. If any bags remain unsold after the 15th day of May of each year, the Board of Prison Directors may sell the same to such persons and in such quantities and on such terms and conditions as they shall deem for the best interests of the State up to the fifteenth day of October of each year.

SEC. 3. Section three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. All orders for jute goods filed with the Board of Prison Directors prior to the fifteenth day of May of each year must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the amount of goods contained in the order are for the individual and personal use of the applicant. Said affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before

a notary public or justice of the peace residing in the township in which the applicant resides; *provided*, that any applicant who shall falsely and fraudulently procure jute goods under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Section four of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CCCXCIX.—An Act to create a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, providing for the appointment of a director of said Bureau, defining his duties, qualifications and powers, providing for the appointment of a clerk of said bureau, and fixing his qualification, fixing the compensation of said director and clerk, and providing for the manner of paying the same, and providing for the expense of conducting the office.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a State Bureau of Criminal Identification, to be known as "The Bureau of Criminal Identification of the State of California."

SEC. 2. There shall be a director of said Bureau appointed by the Board of Prison Directors of the State of California at the first regular meeting held by them after the passage of this Act, whose official designation shall be "The Director of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification of the State of California," and whose term of office shall be during the pleasure of the Board of Prison Directors.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said director, immediately upon assuming his office, to file for record and report in his office all plates, photos, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements of all people who have been, or may thereafter be convicted and fined, or imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval or criminal laws of the United States of America, including the laws in force in any of the territories or possessions of the United States, or of this or any other state.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the director to collect as far as possible and file for record and report in his office all plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and descriptions of all persons who have been or who hereafter may be, convicted and imprisoned, fined or otherwise subjected to a penalty, by reason of crimes committed by such persons, in this or any other state, territory or possession of the United States of America, and it shall be the duty of the director to use all diligence in procuring the same from the constituted authorities of this or any other states, territories or possessions of the United States of America, and of such municipalities thereof as are engaged in the work of preserving plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements of persons who have been or who may hereafter be convicted and imprisoned, fined or otherwise punished for crimes committed within any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, and said director shall request the various authorities of the various states, territories and possessions, within the United States, together with the authorities of the municipalities with whom he shall communicate, to transmit to said director a copy of all plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information and measurements herein provided for, with a duly prepared certificate signed by an authorized officer of the law having knowledge of the facts therein stated, which certificate shall state that the plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description of persons forwarded by such officer to the director in accordance with the provisions of this act are the absolute plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and descriptions of the very person or persons whose plate, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description may be forwarded by such

authorities to the director as herein provided. *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of said director to use all diligence to obtain and file for record in his office the plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, or information or description of any person who is or who may be hereafter, a fugitive from justice, or wanted by the authorities of the United States or of this State by reason of the commission of any crime.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said director to file or cause to be filed all plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information and description which shall be received by him by virtue of his office, and he shall make a complete and systematic record and index of the same, providing thereby a method of convenient consultation and comparison. *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of said director to furnish, upon application, all information pertaining to the identification of any person or persons, a plate, photograph, outline picture, description, measurement, or any data of which person there is a record in his office; *provided, however*, that such information shall be furnished to the United States officers, or officers of other states or territories or possessions of the United States duly authorized to receive the same and to all sheriffs of the State of California, which application shall be in writing and be accompanied by a certificate signed by the officer making such application, stating that the information applied for is necessary in the interest of the due administration of the laws, and not for the purpose of assisting a private citizen in carrying on his personal litigation, or of assisting any person in advancing his personal interest, or in maliciously or uselessly harassing, degrading or humiliating any person or persons.

SEC. 6. In this Bureau may be used the following systems of identification: the Bertillon, the Depue, the finger-print system and any system of measurement that may be adopted by law in the various penal institutions of this State. It shall be the duty of the director to keep on file in his office a record consisting of duplicates of all measurements, processes, operations, signaletic cards, plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements and descriptions of all persons confined in penal institutions of this State as far as possible, in accordance with whatever system or systems may be in vogue in this State, and he shall furnish copies thereof to persons in the manner provided by section five of this Act.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the director to obtain from the wardens, superintendent or manager of each of the State prisons and other penal institutions of the State, on the last day of each week, a copy of all photographs and descriptions of all persons admitted to and all persons discharged from such institutions during such week, and it is hereby made the duty of all wardens, superintendents, and managers of such penal institutions, to furnish to said director such photographs and descriptions in such manner as to enable such director to perform his duties as herein provided.

SEC. 8. The director shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) per annum, to be paid in the same manner and out of the same fund as State officers are paid. The State Board of Prison Directors is hereby directed to provide office room and furniture, stationery and necessary clerical assistance, and all other things which in their judgment are necessary to properly conduct said bureau, to be paid pro rata out of the current expense funds of the penal institutions under the control of such Prison Directors.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXIV.—An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code of the State of California to be known as section twenty-eight, providing for the release and discharge of persons now confined in or that may hereafter be admitted to any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school or other penal institution, by whatever name the same may now or hereafter be known, under conviction for a penal offense, on a Monday." (Which became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval March 9, 1903.)

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An Act entitled "An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code of the State of California to be known as section twenty-eight, providing for the release and discharge of persons now confined in or that may hereafter be admitted to any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school, or other penal institution, by whatever name the same may now or hereafter be known, under conviction for a penal offense, on a Monday" is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CDIII.—An Act requiring the Wardens of the State prisons of California to furnish the Sheriffs of California and the Bureaus of Identification with certain information concerning convicts within thirty days after receiving said convicts, and providing for payment of the expense incurred thereby.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Wardens of the State's prisons of the State of California shall within thirty days after receiving all persons convicted of crime and sentenced to terms in their several prisons send to the Sheriffs of the State of California and legalized Bureau of Identification photographs and minute description of such convict. Together with minute description of his person and marks of identification, together with a statement of the nature of the crime he is imprisoned for.

SEC. 2. Any expenditures incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the support of State's prison.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in effect immediately and be enforced from and after its passage, and repeals an Act approved March 27th, 1897, on page 213, 214 of Statutes and Amendments to the Codes of California of 1897.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.—An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11th, 1889, by amending the title to said Act and by amending sections one, four, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty thereof, and by adding three new sections thereto, to be numbered respectively sections sixteen a, sixteen b, and sixteen c, relating to a change in the name of the institution, and the powers and duties of the public officers thereof, and the manner and conditions under which commitments may be made thereto, and of the rights and obligations of persons committed thereto, and of the powers and duties of certain public officers in connection therewith and generally relating to the State school located and established under the aforesaid act and now maintained by the State of California at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles therein, approved March 23rd, 1893, and adding certain sections thereto.

[Approved March 7, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section sixteen of an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11th, 1889, by amending the title to said Act and by amending sections one, four, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty thereof, and by adding three new sections thereto to be numbered respectively sections sixteen a, sixteen b, and sixteen c, relating to a change in the name of the institution and the powers and duties of the public officers thereof, and the manner and conditions under which commitments may be made thereto, and of the rights and obligations of persons committed thereto, and of the powers and duties of certain public officers in connection therewith, and generally relating to the State school located and established under the aforesaid Act and now maintained by the State of California at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles therein," approved March 23rd, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16. When any boy between the ages of seven and sixteen or any girl between the ages of seven and eighteen years shall be found guilty by a superior court of any county in the State, and who in the opinion of such court would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the said court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death) and to commit such minor to the said school until any such male minor shall have reached the age of sixteen years and any such female minor shall have reached the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by law or as in this Act provided; but no minor who is under the age of seven years or who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or other disease which would probably endanger the lives or health of the other inmates of said school, shall be committed to said school; and further provided, that no such minor shall be committed to said school unless the judge of such court shall be fully satisfied that the mental and physical condition and qualifications of said minor are such as to render it probable that such minor will be benefited by the reformatory and educational discipline of said school. The board of trustees of said school shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts committing any minor to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court or in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby added to the above-entitled Act, which section shall be numbered sixteen *a* and shall read as follows:

Any child between seven and fourteen years of age who willfully and habitually absents himself or herself from school contrary to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the Act," approved March 24th, 1903, may be committed to the Whittier State School by any superior court judge on the complaint of any peace officer, teacher, parent, guardian or other person, under the same conditions and in the same manner as provided in section sixteen of this Act.

SEC. 3. A new section is hereby added to the above-entitled Act which section shall be numbered sixteen *b* and shall read as follows:

Any child who comes under the provision of an Act entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act and prescribing the duties of such boards, and providing what proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," approved February 26th, 1903, may be committed to Whittier State School by any superior judge under the same conditions and in the same manner as provided in section sixteen of this Act.

SEC. 4. Section sixteen *b* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby numbered and designated as sixteen *c*.

SEC. 5. Section sixteen *c* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby numbered and designated as sixteen *d*.

SEC. 6. Section sixteen *d* of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16e. Any male minor who shall, during the time of his commitment, be found incorrigible, who shall be in the judgment of the board of trustees of said school determined to be an improper person for detention in said school, may be returned to the court from which such minor was committed, and upon written complaint of the said board, attested by the superintendent of said school, and filed with the original complaint, it shall be the duty of said court to commit said male minor to the Preston School of Industry for such judgment and sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the said minor was first committed to the said school.

SEC. 7. Section seventeen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 17. If any accusation of the commission of any crime shall be made against any male minor under the age of sixteen years or any female minor under the age of eighteen years before any grand jury and the charge appears to be supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jury may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, return to the superior court, as it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the court and guardianship of said institution. The court may thereupon order such commitment if satisfied from the evidence that such commitment ought to be made, which examination may be waived by the parent or guardian of such minor.

SEC. 8. Section eighteen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 18. If any male minor between the ages of seven and sixteen or any female minor between the ages of seven and eighteen shall be arraigned for trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, on charge of any violation of any criminal law of this State (except for the commission of a capital offense or attempt to commit a capital offense) the judge may, in his discretion, with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the care and guardianship of this institution.

SEC. 9. Section nineteen of above-entitled Act approved March 23, 1893, is amended to read as follows:

Section 19. All male minors between the ages of seven and sixteen and all female minors between the ages of seven and eighteen, who may be accused of any offense punishable by imprisonment, shall, with a view to the question whether they ought to be committed to said institution, be entitled to a private examination and trial before a court having competent jurisdiction, to which only the parties to the case and the parent or guardian of the accused and their attorneys shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian or other legal representative of the minor demand a public trial; in such case the proceedings shall be in the usual manner.

SEC. 10. Within sixty days after the passage of this Act and its approval by the Governor, it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School to cause all male inmates of said school who are over sixteen years of age to be committed to the Preston School of Industry.

SEC. 11. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCLIII.—An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School to contract for the care and keeping of girls committed to said school in charitable or benevolent institutions or with private persons, and to pay for their care while in such institution or with such persons.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School are hereby authorized, and in proper cases it shall be their duty to contract for the care and keeping of any girl committed to said school with any charitable or benevolent association organized for the purpose of caring for criminal or wayward girls, or with any woman of good moral character, and to place such girl in the care and keeping of such institution or woman, and to pay therefor out of the support fund of said school such sum as may be agreed upon, but in no case to exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per month, including board and clothing, for the actual time such girl is in the care and keeping of such institution or woman.

SEC. 2. The board of trustees of said school may recall and take back any girl so placed in the care and keeping of any institution or woman, when in their judgment it is for the interest of such girl to do so, and shall take back such girl whenever requested to do so by the institution or woman in whose care and keeping such girl has been placed.

SEC. 3. The said board of trustees shall require the institution or woman receiving any girl from said school under this Act to report to them monthly concerning the behavior and progress of said girl, and such other matters as said board may desire. And it shall be their duty further to inform themselves concerning the behavior, progress and general welfare of said girl by causing her to be visited occasionally by such officer or agent of the school as they may select.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the power to parole and discharge which is now or may hereafter be conferred by law upon said board, but in all cases the power of parole and final discharge shall remain in said board of trustees, the same as though said girl had remained an inmate of said school.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as relinquishing the counties or others liable from the payment of such sums to the State for the cost and maintenance as is now, or may hereafter be required by law, but such sums shall be paid the same as though said girl had remained an inmate of said school.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CCLVII.—An Act to establish a State hospital for the care, custody and maintenance of insane convicts and certain other insane persons charged with the commission of a felony, near Folsom, California, and to provide for the government and management thereof, and to direct the expenditure of money heretofore appropriated by an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection at Folsom State Prison of a building for the accommodation of insane prisoners, and making an appropriation therefor," approved March 26, 1903, and declaring that the same may be used and expended for the purposes of this Act, and making an additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for certain improvements.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be established on the land belonging to the State at the Folsom State Prison an institution for the care of such convict and other insane as may be hereinafter described.

SEC. 2. The said institution shall be known as the Folsom State Hospital, and is hereby declared to be a corporation.

SEC. 3. The said State hospital shall have a board of five managers or trustees, who shall be the members of the State Commission in Lunacy. Said trustees or managers shall be hereafter termed managers.

SEC. 4. The board of managers, in conjunction with the Board of State Prison Directors, shall select a site for the said State hospital.

SEC. 5. As soon as possible after the selection of a site, the said board of managers shall, with the coöperation of the Board of State Prison Directors, proceed with the erection of a building or buildings for the purposes of said hospital.

SEC. 6. No person shall be admitted to said hospital except convicts now or hereafter confined in present State hospitals for the insane, who may be transferred directly by the State Commission in Lunacy; and such insane persons charged with the commission of a felony who are now or who may hereafter be confined in any of the present State hospitals for the insane and whose transfer is deemed by the State Commission in Lunacy to be for the best interests of said hospital and the public, who may be directly transferred by the State Commission in Lunacy; and such convicts as are now or may hereafter become insane in the California State prisons, who may be committed to this hospital in the manner now provided by the Penal Code for the commitment of insane convicts.

SEC. 7. As soon as the board of managers shall deem it necessary for the proper completion, furnishing and managing of said hospital, and as often thereafter as a vacancy occur, they shall appoint a medical superintendent. The medical superintendent must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers, such officers, and employes as the board may deem necessary. The medical superintendent and other officers and employes shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board of managers, in no case to exceed the salaries paid in other State hospitals for the insane for similar service.

SEC. 8. Except as herein otherwise provided, and except as inconsistent or unnecessary by reason of the fact that the board of managers shall be composed of the members of the State Commission in Lunacy, the said State hospital and its managers and officers shall be governed by and be subject to, and the said State hospital shall possess all of the rights and be affected by all the limitations and requirements of the provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 5 of Part III of the Political Code.

SEC. 9. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated by the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection at Folsom State Prison of a building for the accommodation of insane prisoners and making an appro-

priation therefor," approved March 26, 1903, and not expended is hereby re-appropriated and directed to be applied to the construction and furnishing of said Folsom State Hospital. Said appropriation shall be as available for all the purposes of this Act as if the same had been specially made therefor. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be used for sewer, water, and light connections, and for building, furnishing, and equipping quarters for officers and employes, stable, and such other outbuildings as may become necessary.

SEC. 10. All plans, descriptions, bills of material, specifications and estimates requisite, necessary, proper or convenient for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall receive the sanction of a majority of the State Commission in Lunacy, who shall cause an entry to be made in their minutes that such plans, descriptions, bills of material, specifications and estimates have been approved, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the approval or sanction of any other board, officer or person, and the appropriation made by this Act is hereby exempted from the provisions of that certain Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved March 23rd, 1876, and all amendments thereto. All bills shall first be audited by the board of managers, and approved by the State Board of Examiners, before being allowed, and this Act shall be exempt from the provisions of any other Act or Acts requiring the sanction or approval of any other person, officer, or board not herein specially mentioned.

SEC. 11. The Controller of State is hereby authorized to draw his warrant from time to time, as the work shall progress, in favor of the said board of managers, upon their requisition for the same; and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

SEC. 12. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER CLXXX.—An Act to amend section two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine of the Political Code, relating to the discharge of persons from State hospitals.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2189. The superintendent of a State hospital on filing his written certificate with the secretary of board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense, at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, has recovered.

2. Any patient who is not recovered, but, whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient. The medical superintendent may, when he deems it advisable, refuse to discharge any patient as improved, unless the guardian, friends or relatives of such patient shall satisfy such medical superintendent that they are financially able and willing to properly care for such patient after his discharge. When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient, upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any superior judge of the county in which the hospital is situated, may, upon such certificate, and an opportunity of a hearing thereon being accorded the superintendent, and upon other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof, and the order granted

thereon, must be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged.

3. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient, not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the commission.

4. A patient committed to a hospital under the provisions of chapter six, title ten, part two, of the Penal Code, must, upon the certificate of the superintendent that such person has recovered, approved by the superior judge of the county from which the patient was committed, be redelivered to the sheriff of such county, and dealt with as provided for by said chapter six of the Penal Code.

5. The medical superintendent of a State hospital may on his own motion and must on the order of the commission, discharge any patient who is not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment therein, or because such patient is a case of idiocy, imbecility, chronic harmless mental unsoundness or acute mania a potu. Such person when discharged shall be returned to the county from which he was committed at the expense of said county. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county who must take the necessary steps for the care of such person. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be cared for by such county as are other indigent poor, and it is hereby made the duty of the board or officer or officers having charge of the place where other poor and indigent persons are kept by the county to receive such discharged patients therein.

When any person is discharged from any State hospital as is last herein provided, he shall not be again committed to any State hospital for the insane unless permission for such recommitment be first obtained from the medical superintendent thereof. Said medical superintendent shall refuse to receive such person on such recommitment unless such permission is obtained as herein provided.

6. When any person is discharged as recovered from a State hospital a copy of the certificate of discharge, duly certified by the secretary of the Board of Managers, may be filed for record with the clerk of the superior court of the county from which said person was committed. The clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose and shall keep an index thereof. No fee shall be charged by the clerk for performing such duties. Such certified copy of such certificate and the record of the same shall have the same legal effect as the original, and if no guardian has been appointed for such person as provided by sections seventeen hundred and sixty-three and seventeen hundred and sixty-four of the Code of Civil Procedure, such certificate, duly certified copies thereof, and such record thereof shall have the same legal force and effect as a judgment of restoration to capacity made under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and sixty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The term "patient" as used in subdivisions one, two, three and six of this section shall be regarded as referring to and including inmates of the Home for Feeble-Minded.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.—An Act to amend section 2153a of the Political Code of the State of California relating to the employment of women as physicians in State hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and in the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldredge, Sonoma County.

[Approved March 7, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 2153a of the Political Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2153a. The medical superintendent of each hospital must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers: 1. A supervisor, matron and steward, and

all employes, none of whom must be his relatives or that of any member of the board of managers, either by consanguinity or marriage, who shall be subject to such examination as he deems for the best interest of the hospital, the questions to be prepared by the general superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission;

2. Such assistant physicians and internes as may be determined by the commission. Such assistant physicians and internes must be graduates of incorporated medical colleges, well educated in their profession, who have received a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, and of good moral character;

3. Where there are first and second assistant physicians the first assistant physician must have had two years' actual experience and the second assistant physician one year's actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane;

4. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1905, whenever an additional assistant physician is appointed in any State hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or the California Home for the Care and Training of the Feeble-Minded Children at Eldredge, Sonoma County, the appointment of such additional assistant shall be so made that at least one physician in each of said State hospitals and said home shall be a woman;

5. No appointment of any person as first, second or other assistant physician or interne shall be effective for any purpose unless such person shall pass or has passed an examination touching his qualifications for such position in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially of diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. Such examination shall be conducted by the medical superintendent on questions prepared by the general superintendent and by such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. In passing of an examination for a given position in any State hospital shall qualify any person for a similar position in any other State hospital;

6. At the homeopathic State hospital all assistant physicians and internes, besides possessing the qualifications herein prescribed, must be graduates of an incorporated homeopathic medical college;

7. The medical superintendent must: Give such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expenses;

8. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution, and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the hospital;

9. Cause full and fair accounts and records of the entire business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books or forms provided for that purpose;

10. See that all such accounts and records are fully up to the last day of June in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, are presented to the managers within thirty days thereafter, who must incorporate them in their report to the commission;

11. Keep a book in which he must cause to be entered at the time of reception of any patient, his name, residence and occupation, and the date of such reception, by whom brought and by what authority, and on whose petition committed, and an abstract of all orders, warrants, requests, petitions, certificates and other papers accompanying such person;

12. To prepare and keep the payrolls of the hospital and collect all moneys; keep the accounts for the support of the patients, and expenses incurred in their behalf; furnish the treasurer statements thereof as they fall due; turn all moneys collected over to the treasurer, and report same to the board of managers at each meeting; notify the treasurer of the death or discharge of reimbursing or pay patients within five days after such death or discharge;

13. Prepare triplicate estimates of the amount, kind and quality of furniture and household furnishing goods, provisions, fuel, forage, clothing or material for clothing, and other material required for the twelve months ending June thirtieth of each year, which must be approved by the board of managers, unless a different time is

allowed by the commission. He must submit two of the triplicate estimates to the commission and file the third in his office. The commission may revise the estimate for supplies, either as to quality or quantity thereof, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon, after having approved the estimates, the commission must, beginning upon the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which contracts are to be let, advertise for four successive weeks, for contracts for furnishing such supplies; said advertising being in brief, referring to the class of supplies and the fact that all contemplated bidders can receive schedules by applying to the superintendents or secretaries of the various hospitals or the State commission. All contracts must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, upon their giving to the board of managers a bond amounting to one fourth of their actual bids as security for the faithful performance of the same. The board of managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them;

14. Prepare monthly triplicate estimates, as approved by the board of managers, two of which must be submitted to the commission and the other filed in the superintendent's office, for necessary expenditures required for the hospital of which he is superintendent, for the ensuing month. The commission may revise these estimates for supplies, either as to quality, quantity, or price thereof, and must certify that they have been carefully examined, and that the articles contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon the board of managers must direct its superintendent to secure the supplies according to the approved estimates.

CHAPTER CCLVI.—An Act to amend Section 2191 of the Political Code of the State of California, relating to the return to the country or state to which they belong of insane or incompetent persons not residents for one year of the State of California.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

Section 2191 of the Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

2191. If any order is issued by any judge committing to a State hospital a poor or indigent person who has not been a legal resident of this State for a period of at least one year, the commission may, in its direction, return said person, either before or after his admission to the State hospital, to the country or state to which he belongs, and for such purpose may expend as much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane or incompetent as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the State Board of Examiners. The medical superintendent of a State hospital is required to immediately notify the commission if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such hospital, and said commission upon such notification shall inquire into the matter presented and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.—An Act to amend Section 2197 of the Political Code, relating to actions which may be brought by the State Commission in Lunacy.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Political Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2197. The commission may in its own name bring an action to enforce payment for the cost of determining the insanity of any person and securing his admission into a State hospital when his estate or any person is liable for the same, or to recover for the use and benefit of any State hospital or for the State the amount due for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of any patient or inmate therein, against any county, person, guardian or relative liable for such care, support, maintenance and expenses.

CHAPTER CCCLXXXII.—An Act to add a new section to the Political Code to be known and numbered as Section 2236, and to amend Section 2237 of the Political Code, all relating to the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum at Berkeley.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be numbered and known as section two thousand two hundred and thirty-six, and to read as follows:

2236. The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind located at Berkeley in Alameda County and heretofore known as the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, shall hereafter be named and known and designated as the "California Institution for the Deaf and Blind."

SEC. 2. Section two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

2237. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind located at Berkeley, Alameda County, is a part of the school system of the State, except that it shall derive no revenue from the public school fund, and has for its object the education of the deaf and the blind, who, by reason of their infirmity, can not be taught in the public schools. It shall be known and designated as the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

CHAPTER CXCI.—An Act providing for the exchange of commodities between the public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Examiners, within six months after the passage of this Act, to arrange, so far as may be practical, for an exchange of surplus products, either manufactured or natural, between the several

public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Examiners to so distribute and arrange, with the assistance of the boards of managers, directors or trustees of the several institutions referred to in section one of this Act, the labor and industry of their inmates that it will prove conducive to their mutual assistance, with a view of advancing the economic management of all the institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof; and all such surplus products shall not be sold or disposed of to any individual, corporation or association not connected with the State, or any political division thereof, so long as there shall be any demand for any such products by any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof.

SEC. 3. In estimating the value of such articles for the purpose of such exchange or sale between public institutions, the cost of producing or raising such products, with ten per cent added, shall be the sale price thereof.

SEC. 4. Each institution shall notify the State Board of Examiners what surplus products they have to dispose of, as set forth in this Act, and the State Board of Examiners shall notify all the other institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, or the political divisions thereof, that such articles can be procured and where, and thereupon the provisions of section two of this Act shall become effective and the State Board of Examiners shall allow no claims for the purchase of any products from any individual, corporation or association so long as the same might have been procured from a State institution after it had been duly notified of that fact.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CCCLII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved March 23, 1876, by amending section three of said Act, and an Act amendatory thereof, approved March 27, 1895.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That after such plans, descriptions, bills of materials, and specifications and estimates as are in this Act required are made and approved, in accordance with the requirements of this Act, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of such commissioners, directors, trustees, or other officer of officers to whom the duty of devising and superintending the erection, addition to, alteration, or improvement of such institution, asylum, or other improvement as in this Act provided, to give or cause to be given public notice of the time and place when and where sealed proposals will be received for performing the labor and furnishing the materials necessary to the erection of such institution, asylum, or other improvement, or for the adding to, altering or improvement thereof, and a contract or contracts based on such sealed proposals will be made, which notice will be published weekly for four consecutive weeks next preceding the day named for the making of such contract or contracts, in three papers specially representing the building trades, and having the largest circulation and published each in the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento; also in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where the work is to be let, and shall state when and where such plan or plans, descriptions, bills and specifications can be seen and which shall be open to public inspection at all business hours between the date of such notice and the making of such contract or contracts; *provided, however*, that the rates of said advertisements shall not exceed the regular advertising rates for similar matter, whether public or private,

in such paper or papers. The aforesaid notice must state that separate bids will be received and separate contracts let for the performance of each of the following parts of said erection, addition, alteration, or improvement including the furnishing of materials and labor necessary therefor, viz.: First, for the masonry work, including all brick, stone, terra cotta and concrete work, and all necessary excavations and filling; second, for the iron work; third, for the carpenter, plastering, electric and glazing work; fourth, for the plumbing and gasfitting work; fifth, for the heating work; sixth, for the tinning, galvanized iron, and slating work; and seventh, for the painting and graining work; and there shall be in all such cases as many separate contracts let therefor as there are different kinds of work, according to the foregoing classification, whether the same be let by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners or any other of the aforesaid commissioners, directors, trustees or other officer or officers.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval.

CHAPTER CCCXXVIII.—An Act to amend section one of an Act entitled "An Act requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, received by the various State institutions, commissions and officers, and directing the disposition of the same," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of "An Act requiring the payment into the State treasury of all moneys belonging to the State, received by the various State institutions, commissions and officers, and directing the disposition of the same," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. All moneys belonging to the State received from any source whatever by any officer, commission or commissioner, board of trustees, board of managers or board of directors, shall be accounted for at the close of each month to the State Controller, in such form as the Controller may prescribe, and, at the same time, on the order of the Controller, be paid into the State treasury; *provided*, in the case of any State hospital, asylum, prison, school, or harbor, supported by or under control of the State, said money shall be credited to a fund to be known as the contingent fund of the particular institution from which such money is received, and may be expended under the same laws and provisions that govern the expenditure of money appropriated for the support of such institutions; *and provided*, that in every case where the law directs the board of trustees, managers or directors, or officer to refund any money upon the death or discharge of any inmate of said hospital, asylum, prison, school or other institution, or to provide a discharged inmate with any sum of money or with wearing apparel, such amount of money necessary shall be paid by the board of trustees, managers or directors, or officer upon demand; and in the statement to the Controller herein provided for, these amounts shall be itemized and the aggregate deducted from the amount to be paid into the State treasury; *provided, further*, that all money collected by boards of harbor commissioners shall be paid into the harbor improvement fund of the respective harbor where collected, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expense of urgent repairs, not to exceed in the aggregate six thousand dollars per month, which sum, if so much be required, may be used in repairing the wharves, piers, landings, thoroughfares, sheds, and other structures, and the streets bounding on the water front under the jurisdiction of such board of harbor commissioners, without advertising the proposals therefor.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER DLXXIX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," approved March 11th, 1872, by amending Section 131 thereof, relating to powers and duties of the courts in providing for the creation and appointment and term of office of boards, to be known as "Probation Committees," providing for the creation and appointment of probation officers, prescribing their terms of office, duties and powers, and fixing their salaries.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section number one hundred and thirty-one of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby amended to read as follows:

131. Sub. 1. The judge of the superior court in and for each county or city and county of the State, or where there are more than one judge of said court, a majority of the judges thereof, by an order entered in the minutes of such court, may appoint seven discreet citizens of good moral character, and of either sex, to be known as probation committee, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in such committee. The clerk of said court shall immediately notify each person appointed on said committee, and thereupon said persons shall appear before the judge of said superior court in said county and qualify by taking oath, to be entered in the minutes of said superior court, to faithfully perform the duties of a member of such probation committee.

Sub. 2. The members of such probation committee shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed; *provided*, that of those first appointed, one shall hold office for one year, two for two years, two for three years and two for four years, the terms for which the respective members first appointed shall hold office to be determined by lot as soon after their appointment as may be. When any vacancy occurs in any probation committee by expiration of the term of office of any member thereof, the successor shall be appointed to hold for the term of four years; when any vacancy occurs for any other reason, the appointee shall hold for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Sub. 3. The members of the probation committee shall serve without compensation.

Sub. 4. The superior court, or any judge thereof, may at any time require said probation committee or a probation officer to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a State institution, applying to receive any child or children under this Act, and to report to the court; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving any probation committee or probation officer any power to enter any institution without the consent of such institution.

It shall be the duty of each probation committee prior to December first in each year to prepare a report in writing on the qualifications and management of all societies, associations and corporations, except state institutions, applying for or receiving any child under this Act from the courts of their respective counties, and in said report said committee may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; said report to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court appointing such committee, for the information of the judges thereof.

Sub. 5. In counties of the first class there shall be one probation officer and not more than five deputy probation officers; in counties of the second class, one probation officer and not more than one deputy probation officer; in all other counties there shall be one probation officer. In any county or city and county additional deputy probation officers may be appointed and their appointment approved or disapproved as hereinafter provided, from time to time, when in the opinion of the court it may be necessary, provided that they serve without salary.

Sub. 6. The probation officer and deputy probation officers in all the counties of the State shall be allowed such necessary incidental expenses as may be authorized by a judge of the superior court; and the same shall be a charge upon the county in

which the court appointing them has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

Sub. 7. The offices of probation officers and deputy probation officers are hereby created. The appointments of probation officers and deputy probation officers to serve hereunder in any county or city and county shall be made by the probation committee of said county or city and county from discreet citizens of good moral character. The appointments by each probation committee shall be made in writing signed by a majority of the members of such committee and filed with the county clerk of such county, and shall be subject to and shall take effect upon approval by the judge of the superior court appointing such committee, or by a majority of the judges thereof if there be more than one; such approval to be by order entered in the minutes of said court. The term of office of probation officers and of deputy probation officers shall be two years from the date of the said approval of their several appointments. Such probation officers and deputy probation officers may at any time be removed by the judge approving their appointment in his discretion.

Sub. 8. Any of the duties of the probation officer may be performed by a deputy probation officer, and shall be performed by him whenever detailed to perform the same by the probation officer; and it shall be the duty of the probation officer to see that the deputy probation officer performs his duties.

Sub. 9. It is the intention of this Act that the same probation committees, the same probation officers and deputy probation officers shall be appointed and serve under this Act as under the Act known as the Juvenile Court Act, and entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers and prescribing their powers and duties; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act, and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," and approved February 26th, 1903; or under any laws amending or superseding the same.

Sub. 10. Either at the time of the arrest for crime of any person over sixteen years of age, or at the time of the plea or verdict of guilty, the probation officer of the county of the jurisdiction of said crime shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character, history, family environment and offense of such person, and must report the same to the court and file his report in writing in the records of said court. His report shall contain his recommendation for or against the release of such person on probation. If any such person shall be released on probation and committed to the care of the probation officer, such officer must keep a complete and accurate record in suitable books of the history of the case in court and of the name of the probation officer, and his acts in connection with said case; also the age; sex; nativity; residence; education; habits of temperance; whether married or single; and the conduct, employment and occupation and parents' occupation and condition of such person so committed to his care during the term of such probation, and the result of such probation, which record shall be and constitute a part of the records of the court and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court or any person appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as of all magistrates and the chief of police or other head of the police, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The said books or record shall be furnished by the county clerk of said county, and shall be paid for out of the county treasury.

Sub. 11. The probation officer shall furnish to each person released on probation and committed to his care, a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and shall report to the court, judge, or justice appointing him, any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by such court on the person placed in his care.

Sub. 12. The probation officers and deputy probation officers appointed under this section shall serve as such probation officers in all courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in this State.

Sub. 13. Such probation officer and each deputy probation officer shall have, as to the person so committed to the care of such probation officer or deputy probation officer, the powers of a peace officer.

CHAPTER DCX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act, and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence," approved February 26, 1903.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The title of said Act is amended so as to read as follows: "An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; defining such children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts in respect thereto; providing for the creation and appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties, powers, terms of office and compensation; providing for the commitment and confinement of such children; providing for the creation and appointment of boards, to be known as probation committees; to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act; and prescribing the powers and duties of such boards, with respect to probation officers and otherwise, and prescribing the terms of office of the members of such boards; providing for the powers of courts and judges with respect to the appointment of probation officers and removal of same, and with respect to probation committees and members thereof; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence."

SEC. 2. Section one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. This Act shall apply only to children under the age of sixteen years not now or hereafter inmates of a State institution. For the purposes of this Act the words "dependent child" shall mean any child under the age of sixteen years who is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms; or who is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence; or who is found destitute, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity, on the part of either of its parents or of its guardian, or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or who frequents the company of reputed criminals or prostitutes, or who is found living or being in any house of prostitution or assignation, or who habitually visits without parent or guardian, any saloon, or place where any spirituous liquors or wine, or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or who is incorrigible, or who is a persistent truant from school. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of sixteen years who violates any law of this State, or any ordinance of any town, city, county or city and county of this State.

SEC. 3. Section two of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. In counties having more than one judge of a superior court the judges of such court may, from time to time designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. In counties of the first class, such designation shall be made by the presiding judge. The orders and findings, if any, of the superior court, in all cases coming under the provisions of this Act, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and known as the "Juvenile Record," and the court acting under this act shall be called the "Juvenile Court." In justices' courts having more than one justice of the peace, and in police courts having more than one judge, the justices of the peace and the judges of the police

courts, from time to time may designate one of their respective number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. All cases coming under the provisions of this Act shall be heard at a special separate session of the court, and no matter other than cases under this Act shall be on the calendar, or shall be heard at such session, nor shall there be permitted to be present at such session any person on trial, or awaiting trial, or under accusation of crime, who does not come under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. Section three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Any citizen of the State may file with the clerk of the superior court a petition showing that there is within the county, or residing within the county, a dependent child, and praying that the superior court deal with such child as provided in this Act. Such petition shall be verified, and shall contain a statement of the facts constituting such dependency as provided in section one of this Act. There shall be no fee for filing said petition.

SEC. 5. Section four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4. Upon the filing of the petition, provided for in section three hereof, a citation shall issue, requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the citation. Service of such citation must be made at least twenty-four hours before the time stated therein. The parents or guardian of the child, if residing in the county in which the court sits, and if their places of residence be known to the petitioner, or if there be neither parent nor guardian so residing, or if their places of residence be not known to petitioner, then some relative of the child, if there be any residing in said county, and if his residence and relationship to such child be known to petitioner, shall be notified of the proceedings by service of citation requiring them to appear at the time and place to be stated in such citation. In any case, the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child, and may order such further notice of the proceeding to be given as he may deem proper. If any person cited as herein provided, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to appear and abide by the order of the court, or to bring the child, if so required in the citation, such failure shall constitute a contempt of said court and may be punished as provided for in cases of contempt of court. In case any such citation can not be served, or the party served fails to obey the same, and in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the court that such citation will be ineffectual, a warrant of arrest may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian, or the person having the custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself, or any of said persons; or if there be no person to be served with citation as above provided, a warrant of arrest may be issued against the child immediately. On the return of the citation or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. Until the final disposition of any case the child may be retained in the possession of the persons having charge of the same, or may be kept, upon the order of the court, in some suitable place provided by the county, or city and county, or may be held otherwise, as the court may direct.

SEC. 6. Section five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 5. When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found by said court or judge or justice to be dependent, within the meaning of this Act, the court may make an order committing the child, for such time during its minority as the court may deem fit, to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some association, society or corporation willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, or to the care of the probation officers or other person to remain in the home of the child. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 7. Section six of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The judge of the superior court in and for each county or city and county of the State, or where there are more than one judge of said court, a majority of the judges thereof by an order entered in the minutes of such court, shall appoint seven discreet citizens of good moral character, and of either sex, to be known as

probation committee, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in such committee. The clerk of said court shall immediately notify each person appointed on said committee and thereupon said persons shall appear before the judge of said juvenile court, if there be one, or otherwise before a judge of said superior court in said county and qualify by taking oath, to be entered in said juvenile record, if any, or in the minutes of said superior court, to faithfully perform the duties of a member of such probation committee.

SEC. 8. Section seven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The members of such probation committees shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are appointed; *provided*, that of those first appointed, one shall hold office for one year, two for two years, two for three years and two for four years, the terms for which the respective members first appointed shall hold office to be determined by lot as soon after their appointment as may be. When any vacancy occurs in any probation committee by expiration of the term of office of any member thereof, the successor shall be appointed to hold for the term of four years; when any vacancy occurs for any other reason, the appointee shall hold for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

SEC. 9. Section eight of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The members of the probation committee shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 10. Section nine of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 9. The superior court or any judge thereof may at any time require said probation committee or a probation officer to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a State institution, applying to receive any child or children under this Act, and to report to the court; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving any probation committee or probation officer any power to enter any institution without the consent of such institution. It shall be the duty of each probation committee prior to December first in each year to prepare a report in writing on the qualifications and management of all societies, associations and corporations, except State institutions, applying for or receiving any child under this Act from the courts of their respective counties, and in said report said committee may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; said report to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court appointing such committee for the information of the judges thereof.

SEC. 11. Section ten of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. In counties of the first class there shall be one probation officer and not more than five deputy probation officers; in counties of the second class, one probation officer and not more than one deputy probation officer; in all other counties there shall be one probation officer. In any county or city and county additional deputy probation officers may be appointed and their appointment approved or disapproved as hereinafter provided, from time to time when in the opinion of the court it may be necessary; *provided*, that they serve without salary.

SEC. 12. Section eleven of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The salaries of the probation officers and deputy probation officers (except as herein otherwise provided) shall be as follows, and shall be paid out of the county treasury of the county for which they are appointed, after being allowed and audited in the same manner as the salaries of other county officers: In counties of the second class the probation officer shall receive one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and the deputy probation officer seventy-five dollars per month. In all other counties the probation officer and the deputy probation officer shall serve without compensation; *provided, however*, that the probation officer and deputy probation officers in all the counties of the State shall be allowed such necessary incidental expenses as may be authorized by a judge of the superior court; and the same shall be a charge upon the county in which the court appointing them has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

SEC. 13. Section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 12. The offices of probation officer and deputy probation officer are hereby created. The appointments of probation officers and deputy probation officers to serve hereunder in any county or city and county shall be made by the probation committee of said county or city and county from discreet citizens of good moral character. The appointments by each probation committee shall be made in writing signed by a majority of the members of such committee, and filed with the county clerk of such county, and shall be subject to and shall take effect upon approval by the judge of the superior court appointing such committee, or by a majority of the judges thereof if there be more than one; such approval to be by order entered in the minutes of said court. The term of office of probation officers and of deputy probation officers shall be two years from the date of the said approval of their several appointments. Such probation officers and deputy probation officers may at any time be removed by the judge approving their appointment in his discretion.

SEC. 14. Section thirteen of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the clerk of any court before which a child is brought under the provisions of this Act, or if there be no clerk, then it shall be the duty of the judge or justice of said court, before the hearing of said matter, to notify the probation officer of the county thereof; except in cases where the child is brought before the court by a society, association or corporation which embraces within its objects the care of dependent or delinquent children and which has in the last report thereon by the probation committee of such county been favorably passed upon.

SEC. 15. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated section fourteen, and to read as follows:

Section 14. The probation officer or deputy probation officer detailed by him for that purpose, shall inquire into the child's antecedents, character, history, family environment and cause of delinquency or dependency, and shall make his report in writing to the judge or justice in the case of every child to be dealt with under the provisions of this Act as a dependent or delinquent child; but only when the judge so specially orders it in the case of a dependent child who is already in the charge of a society, association or corporation which embraces within its objects the care of dependent children and which has in the last report thereon by the probation committee of such county been favorably passed upon. In the event that such a society, association or corporation shall be so in charge, it shall through its agent or superintendent make such report to the judge in place of the probation officer. It shall be the duty of said probation officer or said deputy probation officer or said agent or superintendent of such society, association or corporation to be present in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard, and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as it may require and to make the said report at such time; and to take such charge of the child before and after the hearing as may be ordered. The probation officer and each deputy probation officer shall have as to any child committed to the care of such probation officer the powers of a police officer. At any time in his discretion such officer or deputy may bring such child before the court committing such child to his care, for such further or other action as the court may see fit. Any of the duties of the probation officer may be performed by a deputy probation officer and shall be performed by him whenever detailed to perform the same by the probation officer; and it shall be the duty of the probation officer to see that the deputy probation officer performs his duties.

SEC. 16. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated as section fifteen, and to read as follows:

Section 15. If any child is arrested and taken before a justice of the peace or police judge, then at any time before the child is found delinquent and a commitment thereunder issues, it may be detained under order of the court in any detention home provided for that purpose by any county or city and county; or it may be otherwise provided for as the court sees fit in any manner provided herein for the care of a child after the finding of its delinquency. If, after a hearing, any child

shall be found to be delinquent by such court, the justice of the peace or police judge may continue the further hearing from time to time, and may, at any time, commit the child to the care and custody of a probation officer, and may allow such to remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, and such child shall report to the probation officer as often as may be required and be subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings, whenever such action may appear to be necessary or desirable. If the justice of the peace or police judge at any time deems it necessary or to the best interests of the child that he should be committed to a State reform school, or to the care or custody of some association, society or corporation embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent, or delinquent children, or should be placed in a suitable family home, or that a guardian should be appointed for such child, the justice of the peace or police judge shall certify the case with a transcript of the docket or other record to the clerk of the superior court of the county, or city and county, in which the justices' court or police court is held and the officer having the child in charge shall take the child before the superior court and thereupon the superior court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if the child had been brought before the court on petition as herein provided for dependent children. In such case the court shall require notice to be given and investigation to be made as in other cases under this Act, and may adjourn the hearing from time to time for that purpose.

SEC. 17. A new section is hereby added to said Act to be designated as section sixteen, and to read as follows:

Section 16. In the case of a child alleged to be delinquent, within the meaning of this Act, and brought before the superior court at any time before the child is found delinquent and a commitment thereunder issues, it may be detained under order of the court in any detention home provided for that purpose by any county or city and county; or it may be otherwise provided for as the court sees fit in any manner provided herein for the care of a child after the finding of its delinquency. If the court find the child to be delinquent, said court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may at any time commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer and may allow such child to remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of a probation officer, and such child shall report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and be subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary or desirable or the court may commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of such probation officer and the further order of the court, or it may authorize the probation officer to board out the child in some suitable family home in case provision is made by voluntary contribution, or otherwise, for the payment of the board of such child, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit the child for such time during its minority, as the court may deem fit, to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation that will receive it, embracing within its objects the care of dependent or delinquent children; or the court may commit such child to a State reform school, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law in accordance with the procedure provided by law for such commitment. *Provided, further,* that should the legislative body of the county, or city and county, or of a municipality, provide a suitable place for the detention of said dependent and delinquent children, which they are hereby authorized to do, such children may be committed thereto after the adjudication of dependency or delinquency for a definite period to be specified in such order. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order and may provide for a further detention in said place. Any order providing for the custody of a dependent or delinquent child may provide that the expense of maintenance of said child shall be paid by the parent or parents, or guardian of said child, and in such case shall determine the amount so to be paid, and shall determine whether or not the parent or parents shall

exercise any control over said child and the extent thereof, and any disobedience of such order or interference with the custody of the child as therein determined by a parent or guardian having notice of the proceedings or of the order, shall constitute a contempt of court. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify any order herein provided for.

SEC. 18. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section seventeen, and to read as follows: •

Section 17. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to jail, prison or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail, it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city, county, or city and county, outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room or yard or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of any of such adult convicts or prisoners.

SEC. 19. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section eighteen, and to read as follows:

Section 18. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11, 1889, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, and provide for the maintenance of the same," approved March 18, 1885, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish a school of industry, and provide for the maintenance and management of the same and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March 11, 1889, or any of the amendments thereto; and in all commitments to said institutions the Acts in reference to said institutions shall govern the same.

SEC. 20. A new section is hereby added to said Act, to be designated as section nineteen, and to read as follows:

Section 19. No record of or testimony concerning any proceedings against any child under this Act shall be admissible as evidence against such child in any other court or proceeding, except in proceedings under this Act, and except in guardianship or adoption proceedings relating to said child.

SEC. 21. A new section is hereby added to this Act, to be designated as section twenty, and to read as follows:

Section 20. This Act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit—that the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the child be placed in an approved family, with people of the same religious belief and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise. In this Act words used in any gender shall include all other genders, and the word "county" shall include "city and county."

SEC. 22. A new section is hereby added to this Act, to be designated as section twenty-one, and to read as follows:

Section 21. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, except as hereinabove provided in section nineteen.

CHAPTER DXLII.—An Act to amend section 1388 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal prosecution against minors.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section thirteen hundred and eighty-eight of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1388. Final judgment may be suspended on any conviction, charge or prosecution of a minor for misdemeanor or felony, where in the judgment of the court in which such proceeding is pending there is reasonable ground to believe that such minor may be reformed, and that a commitment to prison would work manifest injury in the premises. Such suspension may be for as long a period as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, and subject to the following further provisions: During the period of such suspension or of any extension thereof, the court or judge may, under such limitations as may seem advisable, commit such minor to the custody of the officers or managers of any strictly non-sectarian charitable corporation conducted for the purpose of reclaiming criminal minors. Such corporation, by its officers or managers, may accept the custody of such minor for a period of two months (to be further extended by the court or judge should it be deemed advisable) and should said minor be found incorrigible and incapable of reformation, he may be returned before the court for final judgment for his offense. Such charitable corporation must accept the custody of said minor as aforesaid, upon the distinct agreement that it and its officers will use all reasonable means to effect the reformation of such minor, and provide him with a home and instruction. No application for guardianship of such minor by any person parent, or friend can be entertained by any court during the period of such suspension and custody, save upon recommendation of the court before which the criminal proceedings are pending. Such court may further, in its discretion, direct the payment of the expenses of the maintenance of such minor during such period of two months, not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of twenty-five dollars, which sum includes board, clothing, transportation and all other expenses, to be paid by the county where such criminal proceeding is pending, or direct action to be instituted for the recovery thereof, out of the estate of such minor, or from his parents. Such court may also revoke such order of suspension at any time.

CHAPTER CLXVI.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Penal Code," approved February 14, 1872, by amending Section 1203 thereof, relating to the inquiry into the aggravation or mitigation of punishment, the imposition or execution of sentence, and the suspending thereof by probation on plea or verdict of guilty.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1203. After plea or verdict of guilty, where discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon oral suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into view, either in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may in its discretion hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may

direct. In such cases and after the case of the defendant has been investigated by the probation officer and a written report filed of record in the court in accordance with this statute, and in accordance with Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court shall have power in its discretion to place the defendant upon probation in the manner following, if it shall appear to the judge, by such report so furnished by the probation officer or otherwise, as to any such defendant over the age of sixteen years so having pleaded guilty or having been convicted of crime, that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment, or that the ends of justice and the interest of society and the reform of the defendant will be subserved thereby, viz:

1. The court, judge or justice thereof may suspend the imposing of sentence and may direct that such suspension may continue for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine, and shall place such person on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of said court during such suspension, or under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of the court of another county, where the court shall deem it best because of the residence or place of occupation or employment of the person so released on probation, or because the ends of justice or reform of such person will be best subserved thereby.

2. If the judgment is to pay a fine, and that the defendant be imprisoned until it be paid, the court, judge or justice, upon imposing sentence, may direct that the execution of the sentence of imprisonment be suspended for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and on such terms, as it shall determine, and shall place the defendant on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer during such suspension, to the end that he may be given the opportunity to pay the fine; *provided, however*, that upon payment of the fine being made, judgment shall be satisfied and the probation cease.

3. At any time during the probationary term of the person released on probation, in accordance with the provisions of this section, any probation officer may, without warrant, or other process, at any time until the final disposition of the case, rearrest any person so placed in his care and bring him before the court. If in the opinion of the officer it is for the interest of justice and of society and the reform of such person that his probation be revoked and that he be committed to prison, such officer shall file his written recommendation thereof of record in the court; or the court may of its own motion in its discretion, issue a warrant for the rearrest of any such person and may thereupon or upon such written recommendation of such probation officer, revoke and terminate such probation, if the interest of justice and of society, or the reform of the person will be subserved thereby, and if the court, in its judgment, shall have reason to believe from the report of the probation officer, or otherwise, that the person so placed upon probation is violating the conditions of his probation, or engaging in any criminal or immoral practices, or has become abandoned to improper associates, or a vicious life. Upon such revocation and termination the court may, if the sentence has been suspended, pronounce judgment at any time after the said suspension of the sentence within the longest period for which the defendant might have been sentenced, but if the judgment has been pronounced and the execution thereof has been suspended, the court may revoke such suspension, whereupon the judgment shall have full force and effect, and the person shall be delivered over to the proper officer to serve his sentence, and the time during which the execution of such judgment was suspended shall not count as any part of any term of imprisonment provided for, by, or resulting under such judgment.

4. The court shall have power at any time during the term of probation to revoke or modify its order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence. It may, at any time, when the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, and when the good conduct and reform of the person so held on probation shall warrant it, terminate the period of probation and discharge the person so held, and in all cases, if the court has not seen fit to revoke the order of probation and impose sentence or pronounce judgment, the defendant shall, at the end of the term of probation, be by the court discharged.

CHAPTER XVIII.—An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages—prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof.

[Approved February 20, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor, more than nine hours in one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-four hours in a week.

SEC. 2. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or permitted to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, or workshop, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.

No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

Provided, that the judge of the juvenile court of the county or city and county, or in any county or city and county in which there is no juvenile court, then any judge of the superior court of the county, or city and county in which such child resides, shall have authority to issue a permit to work to any such child over the age of twelve years, upon a sworn statement being made to him by the parent of such child that such child is past the age of twelve years, that the parents or parent of such child are incapacitated for labor through illness, and after investigation by a probation officer or truant officer of the city or city and county in which such child resides, or in cities and counties where there are no probation or truant officers, then by such other competent persons as the judge may designate for this purpose. The permit so issued shall specify the kind of labor and the time for which it is issued, and shall in no case be issued for a longer period than shall seem necessary to the judge issuing such permit. Such permit shall be kept on file by the person, firm or corporation employing the child therein designated, during the term of said employment, and shall be given up to said child upon his quitting such employment. Such certificate shall be always open to the inspection of the truant and probation officers of the city and county, city or county, in which the place of employment is situated or of the officers of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And provided, that any such child, over the age of twelve years, may be employed at any of the occupations mentioned in this Act during the regular vacation of the public schools of the city, county, or city and county in which the place of employment is situated, upon the production of a permit signed by the principal of the school which such child has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation. Such permit shall contain the name and age of the child to whom it is issued, and the date of the termination of the vacation for which it is issued, and shall be kept on file by the employer during the period of employment, and at the termination of such employment shall be returned to the child to whom it was issued.

No minor who is under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation during the hours that the public schools of the city, town or school district in which his place of employment is situated are in session

unless he or she can read English at sight and can write legibly and correctly simple English sentences, or unless he or she is a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school. A certificate of the principal of such school shall be held to be sufficient evidence of such attendance.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm or corporation employing minors under eighteen years of age in any manufacturing establishment, shall post, and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a written or printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons.

Every person, firm, corporation, agent or officer of a firm or corporation employing or permitting minors under sixteen years and over fourteen years of age to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, or messages, shall keep a record of the names, ages, and places of residence of such minors, and shall have on file a certificate of age and schooling, as provided in this Act, for every such minor so employed, said record and certificate to be open at all times to the inspection of those whose duty it is to enforce the provisions of the Act.

An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools of the city or city and county, or by a person authorized by him in writing, or where there is no city or city and county superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the local school trustees; *provided*, that the superintendent or principal of any school of recognized standing shall have the right to approve an age and schooling certificate, and shall have the same rights and powers as the superintendent of public schools to issue the certificate herein provided, for children attending such schools. The persons authorized to issue age and schooling certificates shall have the authority to administer the oaths necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act, but no fee shall be charged for issuing such certificates.

An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the public register of birth of such child, or in some other manner, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

A duplicate copy of each age and schooling certificate granted under the provisions of this Act shall be kept by the person issuing such certificate, such copy to be filed with the county superintendent of schools in the county where the certificate was issued; *provided*, that all such copies of certificates issued between June 25th and December 25th of any year shall be filed not later than December 31st of such year, and those issued between December 25th and June 25th of the ensuing year shall be filed not later than June 30th of each year. Such certificate shall be substantially in the following form, to wit:

Age and Schooling Certificate.

This certifies that I am the (father, mother, or guardian) of (name of child), and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city) in the county of (name of county) (if known) and state (or country) of (name), on the (day and year of birth) and is now (number of years and of months) old.

Signature as provided in this Act.

Town or city and date.

There personally appeared before me the above named (name of person signing) and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge and belief.

I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child) height (feet and inches) complexion (fair or dark) hair (color), having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified, and I hereby certify that (he or she) can or can not read English at sight and can or can not write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Signature of the person authorized to sign, with his official character and authority.

Town or city and date.

This certificate belongs to the person in whose behalf it is drawn and it shall be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the services of the person, firm or corporation holding the same.

The certificate as to the birthplace and age of the minor under sixteen and over fourteen years of age shall be signed by his father, his mother, his guardian; if a child has no father, mother or guardian living in the same city or town his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by this Act, who knowingly certifies to any false statement therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation that violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or that employs or suffers or permits any minor to be employed in violation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense. A failure to produce any age and schooling certificate or permit, or to post any notice required by this Act, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate or permit is not produced, or whose name is not so posted. Any fine collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the school funds of the county, or city and county, in which the offense occurred.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of minors at agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or domestic labor during the time the public schools are not in session or during other than school hours.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act. But any person may lay an information before a magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this Act.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

CHAPTER CCCXXXIII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the Act," approved March 24th, 1903.

[Approved March 20, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section one of "An Act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for violation of the act," approved March 24th, 1903, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Unless excused as hereinafter provided, each parent, guardian, or other person, in the State of California, having control or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send such child to a public school during the time in which a public school shall be in session, in the city, or city and county, or school district in which said child resides; *provided*, that should it be shown to the satisfaction of the board of education of the city or city and county, or of the board of trustees of the school district in which such child resides, that the child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent or render inadvisable attendance at school, or application to study, a certificate from any reputable physician that the child is not able to attend school, or that its attendance is inadvisable, must be taken as satisfactory evidence by any such board, or that such child is being taught in a private school or by a private tutor, or at home by any person capable of teaching, in such branches as are usually taught in

the primary and grammar schools of this State; or that any such child between the age of twelve and fourteen years has been given a permit to work by the proper judicial officer in accordance with section two of "An Act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children, prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages, prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors, providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof," approved February 20, 1905; or that no public school is located within two miles, by the nearest traveled road of the residence of the child; or that the child has completed the prescribed grammar school course; then it shall be the duty of such board of education or board of trustees, upon application of the parent or guardian or other person having the control or charge of such child, to excuse such child from attendance at school during the continuance of such defect or condition upon which such excuse is granted; *and provided further*, that circumstances rendering attendance impracticable or dangerous to health, owing to unusual storm or other sufficient cause, shall work an exemption from the penalties of this Act. If any parent or guardian or other person having control or charge of any such child presents proof to such board of education or board of trustees by affidavit, that he is unable to compel such child to attend school, said parent, guardian or other person shall be exempt from the penalties of this Act as regards the subsequent non-attendance at school of such child, and said child may, in the discretion of such board, be deemed a truant and subject to assignment to the parental school.

CHAPTER CDXXXIV.—An Act to add a title to Part IV of Division First of the Civil Code to be known as Title XIIa, relating to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new title is hereby added to Part IV of Division First of the Civil Code, to be numbered Title XIIa, to read as follows:

TITLE XIIa.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

Sec. 607. Formation of corporations.

Sec. 607a. Power of to receive and dispose of property.

Sec. 607b. Complaints for violating any law relating to children or animals.

Sec. 607c. Magistrates and police officers to aid the corporation and its officers.

Sec. 607d. Pre-existing corporations.

Sec. 607e. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the disposition to be made thereof.

Sec. 607f. Members and agents may be authorized to act as police officers.

Sec. 607g. Children who may be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate for examination.

607. Corporations may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, a majority of whom must be citizens and residents of this State, under the general provisions of this Code, for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or both.

607a. Every such corporation may take and hold, by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, any property, real or personal, and dispose of the same at its pleasure; but it must not hold real property the annual income of which exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

607b. Any such corporation, or any member or officer thereof, may prefer a complaint against any person or persons, before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children or animals,

and may aid in the prosecution of any such offender before such court or magistrate in any proceeding taken.

607c. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of police must, as occasion may require, aid any such corporation, its officers, members, and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may be hereafter enacted relating to or affecting children or animals.

607d. The provisions of this title extend to all corporations heretofore formed and existing for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, but do not extend or apply to any association, society, or corporation which uses or specifies a name or style the same, or substantially the same, as that of any previously existing society or corporation in this State organized for a like purpose.

607e. All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed and collected in any county, or city and county, of this State under the provisions of any law of this State, now or hereafter enacted, relating to or affecting children or animals, in every case where the prosecution was instituted, aided or conducted by any such corporation or society now or hereafter existing, must, except where otherwise provided, inure to such corporation or society in aid of the purposes for which it was incorporated or organized. In addition to said fines, penalties and forfeitures, every society incorporated and organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals may, in each city, or city and county, or county, where such society exists, while actively engaged in enforcing the provisions of the laws of this State, now or hereafter enacted, for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or arresting, or prosecuting offenders thereunder, or preventing cruelty to animals, be paid as compensation therefor from the county, or city and county general fund by the board of supervisors, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per month, in the same manner as other claims against said county, or city and county, are paid.

607f. All members and agents, and all officers of each or any of such corporations or societies, as may by the trustees thereof be duly authorized in writing, approved by a judge of the superior court of the county in which such corporation or society was organized, and sworn in the same manner as are constables or peace officers, have power lawfully to interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any child or dumb animal, and may use such force as is necessary to prevent the same, and to that end may summon to their aid any bystander; they may make arrests for the violation of any penal law relating to or affecting children or animals in the same manner as a constable or other peace officer; and may carry the same or similar weapons that such officers are authorized to carry. All such members and agents must, when making such arrests, exhibit and expose a suitable badge to be adopted by such corporation or society. All persons resisting such specially appointed officers when performing any duty under this section, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

607g. Any child under the age of sixteen years that comes within any of the following descriptions named:

1. Who is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging, or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering, or receiving alms;

2. Who is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence;

3. Who is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a vicious parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment;

4. Who frequents the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes, or houses of prostitution or assignation, or dance houses, concert saloons, theaters or variety halls, or other places of amusement where spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors are sold, without parent or guardian;

5. Who is engaged or used for or in any business, exhibition, vocation, or purpose, in violation of any law of this State;

—Must be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate, and when, upon examination before such court or magistrate, it appears that any such child has been engaged in any of the aforesaid acts, or comes within any of the aforesaid descrip-

tions; or when, upon the examination or conviction of any person having the custody of a child, of a criminal assault upon it, the court or magistrate before whom such examination or conviction is had deems it desirable for the welfare of such child that the person so examined or convicted should be deprived of its custody thereafter, such court or magistrate, when it deems it expedient for the welfare of such child, may commit such child to an orphan asylum, corporation, or society for the prevention of cruelty to children, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children. Any corporation organized under this title, or now existing, for the prevention of cruelty to children, or any officer or member thereof may institute proceedings under this section for the welfare of any such child.

CHAPTER DLXVIII.—An Act to amend sections two hundred and seventy and two hundred and seventy-two of the Penal Code, and to add new sections thereto to be numbered two hundred and seventy-one a, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-three a, two hundred and seventy-three b, two hundred and seventy-three c, two hundred and seventy-three d, and two hundred and seventy-three e, and to repeal section thirteen hundred and eighty-nine thereof, all relating to crimes against children.

[Approved March 22, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 6. A new section is hereby added to said code to be numbered two hundred and seventy-three b, and to read as follows:

273b. No child under the age of sixteen years must be placed in any prison, or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation to any place, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

CHAPTER CXIII.—An Act directing the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect certain statistics and present them in biennial reports, and making it the duty of certain officers to furnish such statistics in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

[Approved March 18, 1905.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is hereby directed, in addition to his other duties, to collect and present in his biennial report to the Legislature, statistics relating to marriage, divorce and crime.

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all officers of each respective county, city, or city and county, in addition to their other duties, whose duty it is to keep a record of marriage, divorce or crime, and they must furnish to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon his request, whatever data it may be necessary for said commissioner to acquire in complying with the provisions of section one of this Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage and approval.

CHAPTER DVI.—An Act to amend Section 666 of the Penal Code of the State of California, relating to punishment for second offenses.

[Approved March 21, 1905.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section six hundred and sixty-six of the Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows:

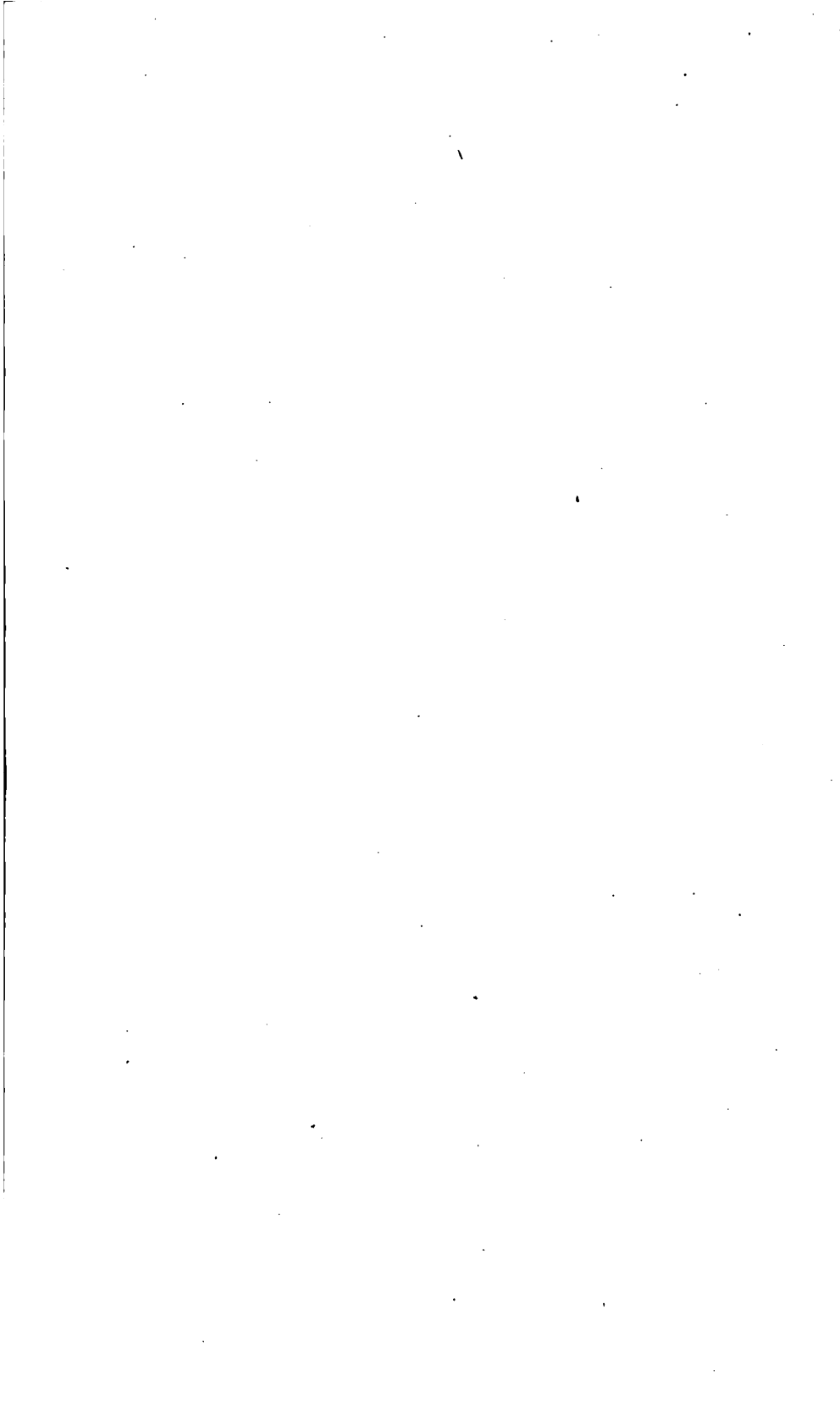
666. Every person who, having been convicted of petit larceny, or of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable therefor as follows:

1. If the offense of which such person is subsequently convicted is such that, upon a first conviction, an offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for any term exceeding five years, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not less than ten years.

2. If the subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction, the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for five years, or any less term, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years.

3. If the subsequent conviction is for petit larceny, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years.







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